

Flour! Flour! Flour!

Get it at the mill at
WHOLESALE PRICES

Maple Leaf Patent.....\$4.75
Second Patent.....\$4.50

We also have on hand
Whole Wheat Flour, Graham Flour,
Rye Flour and Pastry Flour, at.....\$4.50

Every Sack Guaranteed—Delivered to any part of town

Maple Leaf Flour Mills

Phone 126

N. A. COOK

(SUCCESSOR TO ADAMS & HUNTINGER)

BUTCHER

I will have a lot of choice young beef to arrive
at once which I will sell at:

Fronts - - - 13c per lb.
Hind Quarters - 16c per lb.

I am also paying 14c per lb. for Hides. Give me a call
We pay highest possible CASH PRICES for Butter,
Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Prompt Settlements On All Live Stock Consignments

Sales are promptly made, HIGHEST POSSIBLE
MARKET PRICES are ALWAYS SECURED,
and, in some cases hardly 24 hours elapse from the
time the shipment was made to the time when the
farmer's cash returns are available to him at his
country town.

We have sold over \$1,500,000 worth of Live Stock at the
Calgary Stock Yards, and have recently opened office at the
Edmonton Stock Yards, to either of which the individual
farmer or stockman or organized communities will find it profit-
able to consign their cattle to.

We look after all details and can assure you of good returns.

**The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative
Elevator Company Limited**

320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary

An advertisement in the
Pioneer always pays

President of U.S. Advises War

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem it my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the imperial government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of a belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."—President Wilson to U. S. congress.

Congress is now sitting and all indications point to their declaring a state of war to exist on the advice of the President.

Cemetery Funds Financial State- ment

RECEIPTS

Balance from last year \$93.86 cash,
T. Reist \$5, Mr. McLean \$2, Mrs. B.
St. Clair \$5, Mrs. F. Sick \$5, Mrs. G.
Liesemer \$5, Mrs. A. Shantz \$5, Mrs. G.
Liesemer \$15, N. T. Purcell \$50c, Williams
and Little \$5, P. R. Reed \$3, Miss A.
Weber \$2, Mr. Hardy \$5, G. B. Sexsmith
\$5, H. W. Chambers \$5, Rumball and
Hyndman \$2, Adams and Hunting 50c,
A. G. Studer \$5, W. G. Liesemer \$5, G.
Wrigglesworth \$2, J. H. Hilliard \$1, H.
B. Atkins \$1, Mr. Sinclair \$1, O. W.
Haag \$10, Mr. Dowdell \$3, Proceeds for
lawn social \$38.70, Proceeds for dinner
and supper \$160.40, Donations for print-
ing by Mr. Osmond, \$3.50, Donations
for work on cemetery by Mr. Moyle \$5,
J. W. Bicknell \$5. Total Receipts \$385.96.

EXPENDITURES

Mr. Moyle \$161.00, Mr. Bates \$42,
Mr. Schultz \$8.75, Mr. Chambers \$17.30,
W. G. Liesemer \$2.90, Mr. Osmond \$3.50,
Adams and Hunting \$48, Williams and
Little \$3.05, A. Lees \$1.39, Mr. Mc-
Donald \$2.25.

Total Receipts - - - \$385.96
Total Expenditures - - \$315.34

Credit Balance - - - \$ 70.62

\$15 extra in treasury over and above
credit balance.

MRS. H. W. CHAMBERS,
Sec.-Treas.

Calgary Spring Horse Show

The spring horse show and auction
sale of bulls to be held at Calgary, April
10th to 13th by the Alberta Horse
and Cattle Breeder's Association, pro-
mises to be a great success. For the
sale there are no less than 500 entries
of purebred bulls of beef breeds, in-
cluding 292 Shorthorns, 168 Herefords
42 Angus, 7 Galloways, and 1 Red
Polled. This is by far the best sale
ever held on this continent, and will
provide a splendid opportunity to pur-
chase bulls for herd headers or for the
range. The freight is paid on animals
purchased at the sale to the purchas-
er's nearest railway station for a nom-
inal fee. The cattle will be judged on
April 10th and the sale will commence
at 9.30 a.m. on the 11th and continue
for two or three days. Messrs. S. W.
Paisley of Lacombe and J. W. Durno
of Calgary are the auctioneers.

Catalogue of entries may be obtained
by applying to the secretary.

The spring horse show will be held
at the same time and entries include
horses from the four western provinces
besides the most interesting horse
show classes of heavy four horse
teams, and various harness and saddle
classes, there will be hurdle jumping
and a high jump, in which the famous
cow horse Smokey has been entered.

The evening horse show program-
mes also include tent pegging by the
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
stock parade, a parade of Canada's
highest priced Hereford bull recently
purchased by Mr. Frank Collicutt for
\$11,900 and the \$4,025 cow. A new
feature will be a push ball competition
which is played somewhat like foot-

ball with eight men on a side

There will be single rates in force
from all Alberta stations. Good going
to Calgary, April 10th to 12th, and
good returning up to the 16th. Cata-
logues for the auction sale may be ob-
tained by writing to E. L. Richard-
son, Secretary, Alberta Live Stock
Associations.

Births

SHERICK—On Friday, March 16th,
1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Sher-
rick, a daughter.

SIEBERT—On Saturday, March 24th,
1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Siebert,
Siebertville, a daughter.

SHANTZ—On Saturday, March 24th,
1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon
Shantz, a son.

ELMER—On Tuesday, March 27th,
1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Elmer,
a daughter.

MOORE—On Monday, April 2nd, 1917,
to Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Moore, a
son.

LIESEMER—On Thursday, March
29th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed.
Liesemer, a son.

MJOJNESS—On Saturday, March
31st, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A.
Mjoiness, a daughter.

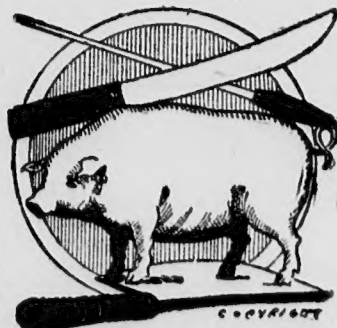
Notice--Town of Didsbury

In the matter of the Confirmation of
the Tax Enforcement Return of the
Town of Didsbury.
Take notice that the Tax Enforcement
Return of the Town of Didsbury for
the year 1917 will be submitted for
confirmation to the presiding judge of
the District Court of the District of
Calgary, at the sitting of the said court
to be held at the court room in the
Town of Didsbury, on Wednesday, the
6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of
10.30 A.M.

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this
26th day of March, 1917.

A. BRUSSO

Secretary-Treasurer of the
Town of Didsbury.



N. WEICKER

DEALER IN

Live Stock and
Fresh Beef

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY

Didsbury, -o- Alberta

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,666 90

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged... \$ 411 45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$ 288.50

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—Extra good grade
st. 1917, 6 years old,
weight about 1800 lbs. James Hose-
good, Didsbury.

FARM HOUSEKEEPER'S posi-
tion wanted by a middle aged lady, good
cook and careful manager. Apply at
Pioneer Office.

WANTED—Eggs. We will pay the
highest cash price. A. A. Perrin, egg
dealer, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—Purebred Thorthorn
Bull for sale. Apply O. W. Stauffer, Dids-
bury, Phone 2002.

DON'T FORGET we deliver flour
to any part of town free of charge. Tele-
phone 126. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

WANTED Some party to break 100
acres. For information write C. Deadrick,
Olds, or phone R 207.

GOOD SEED OATS for sale.
Government germination test. Price 50c;
re-cleaned 60c per bushel. Phone 513,
Didsbury, after 7 p.m. J. E. Liesemer.

EXCELLENT SEED OATS for
sale. Government germination test 95%.
Re-cleaned 70c, uncleaned 65c per bushel.
Apply J. J. Giesbrecht, 3 miles south of
Neapolis.

GRAHAM AND RYE FLOURS
are amongst our specialties. They are
guaranteed. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

GOOD GRADE SHORTHORN
Calves for sale. S. J. Miller, phone 1608.

SEE US for good second-hand autos
for sale. We have various makes. Call
on us for a bargain. Walter A. Leslie.

YOU CAN GET whole wheat flour
at the Maple Leaf Flour Mills at \$4.50
per 100. Why not try it.

FOR SALE—350 bushels Sensation
seed oats, uncleaned, test 89 in six days.
Price 50c per bushel. Levi Siebert, Sie-
bertville.

GOOD SEED BARLEY for sale.
Government test 87 per cent. Apply J.
W. Brown, phone 511.

GOOD FLOUR which makes de-
licious pastry can be secured at the
Maple Leaf Flour Mills. Try it.

WANTED—Your painting, paper
hanging, kalsomining, buggy painting
etc. Expert work. Phone 1333, H. D.
Booker, Didsbury. m21

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank
You Can Buy to
Advantage

You know how everything
costs more when you have to buy
on credit. Why not practice self-
denial for a while if necessary,
open a Savings Account in the
Union Bank of Canada, and,
with the money in hand, buy at
Cash prices? The discounts will
help to swell your bank balance,
and you will have a good start
towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall
Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

Mother's Troubles

Mother's unending work and devotion drains and strains her physical strength and leaves its mark in dimmed eyes and careworn expressions—she ages before her time.

Any mother who is weary and languid should start taking

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

as a strengthening food and bracing tonic to add richness to her blood and build up her nerves before it is too late. Start SCOTT'S today—its fame is world-wide.

No Harmful Drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Good Old Times

In the Days When Luxuries Were Not and Temptations Were Few

Scarcity of potatoes makes us think of times long ago when the all-important tuber was known only to American Indians and wild swine or other odd animals that grubbed it up. Our Saxon ancestors got along without potatoes, corn, peaches, turkey, rice, bananas, oranges, lemons, sugar and tobacco. No chocolate bon-bons, no cigarettes in those days! No tea or coffee. Was there no good butter? Some of us get along without a number of these things, too; but our ancestors were not tantalized by the sight of them heaped up in fascinating shop windows, with impossible prices ticketed on them. There could not have been any H. C. of L. problem in such a time. Eggs and milk were probably almost free. —London Advertiser.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms can take this preparation without a grain of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

The Waste Places of the Earth

The organized movement for the profitable utilization of vacant suburban lands should have every encouragement. Waste lands really belong to the public. The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof. Ground hogs who will not use land themselves and will not allow other people to use it have no rights in the land that need be respected. We go to church and pray: "That it may please Thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth, so as in due time we may enjoy them"; and then we allow the ground hog to prevent his suburban lot bringing forth anything but weeds! —Montreal Herald.



Have You Ever Suspected

that the cause of various annoying ills might lie in the daily cup of tea or coffee?

A sure and easy way out of tea and coffee troubles is to shift to

Instant Postum

There's no caffeine nor anything harmful in this delightful, pure food-drink—just the nourishing goodness of wheat.

Postum has put thousands of former tea and coffee drinkers on the Road to Wellville.

"There's a Reason"

W. N. U 1149

Titles in Canada

Out of Harmony With the Spirit of the Country

The whole business of bestowing titles in this country is open to the objection that such things are out of harmony with the spirit of the country. And besides, these honors and decorations, when they are not entirely meaningless, are misleading. They are said to come from the Sovereign, the fountain of honor, and are paraded before the public as the Sovereign's recognition of public service of great value. The truth is, of course, that the Sovereign has probably never even heard of the names of many of the candidates until the list has been presented to him, and that often enough the titles are rewards of a kind of service which could not safely be mentioned in public. Occasionally men who have become eminent in science, art, literature, politics or other fields of endeavor are selected for distinction, and if titles were restricted to such use there would be little objection, but the value of titles so bestowed is utterly destroyed by the bestowal of other titles for no public service that can be recognized and no service at all that can be mentioned.—The Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

CHILBLAINS

Easily and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & CO. PROPRIETORS, NAGARBEE, ONT.

Taffy for the Kaiser

An address presented to the Kaiser on his birthday by representatives of German municipalities begins: "Most Serene, most Mighty, most Potent Emperor and King, most Gracious Emperor, King, and Lord, your Imperial and Royal Majesty."

TEETHING TIME A TIME OF WORRY

When baby is teething is a time of worry to most mothers. Baby's little gums become swollen and tender; he becomes cross; does not sleep well; is greatly troubled with constipation; colic or diarrhoea and sometimes even convulsions seize him. During this period nothing can equal the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels and stomach and make the teething so easy that the mother scarcely realizes baby is getting his teeth. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Arthur Archibald, New Town, N. S., writes: "I used Baby's Own Tablets when baby was getting his teeth and I found them an excellent medicine." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Doubts the Saying

"I don't believe that time is money, do you?"
"No; I usually have time to spare."

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator.

Englishmen and Americans

Attitude of Friendliness Is Unwittingly Expressed

The attitude of the average Englishman towards Americans was unwittingly expressed by a country constable who, in the early days of the war, was going about putting up notices informing aliens that they must register with the police. On his round he met an American, and in the course of the ensuing conversation quite casually mentioned the purpose of his journey. The American became interested at once, and read one of the notices. "Why," he said, "that means I must go and register." The constable looked at him in astonishment. "That's for aliens," he said. "Yes," said the American, "but I am an alien." The constable looked very thoughtful for a moment, and then said slowly and with an intonation of doubt, "Well, I suppose an American is an alien, but I never thought of it that way before."—London Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Canada's "Noble Men"

In Japan they have a special clan of fighting men who are known as the Samurai, and whose whole life is devoted to the precept and practice of patriotism. Canada's noble men are more than that. When the war broke out they were engaged in every kind of profession, business and trade. Some were rich beyond the dream of avarice, to use a commonplace illustration. Others were working out their destiny on a quiet level of prosperity. Others again were down and out, adrift in the lowest depths of adversity.—Montreal News.

Alphonse—Where is ze maid?
Jean—Ze maid is arranging ze hair for madame.
Alphonse—Ouf! And madame, is she with her?

Daylight Saving

To Be Successful It Must Prevail Over Whole of Canada

If the United States Congress adopts a daylight saving measure, as now seems likely, Canada will be practically compelled to follow the same course, for our connections with our cousins across the border are now so intimate as to make it very desirable that we should have the same working hours. The measure proposes to make it arbitrary to set the clock ahead one hour over the entire country during the months of long daylight. This has proved of inestimable benefit in Europe, and it would be equally beneficial on this continent. In some parts of Canada daylight saving has been tried, and has proved more or less of a failure. This, however, has been because the movement in each instance was a purely local one, adopted by municipalities. To be successful, such a measure must prevail over the whole of Canada, and if we can work with Uncle Sam, as it now seems there will be an opportunity of doing, so much the better.—Montreal Herald.

He Feels He Owes His Life To Them

TELEGRAPHED 200 MILES FOR DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sandy Goulette, Now Strong and Hearty, Tells How He Found Health After the Doctors Had Given Him Up.

Old Fort Bay, Labradore, Que.—(Special)—"Do I believe in Dodd's Kidney Pills? Well, I telegraphed two hundred miles to get two boxes of them." The speaker was Sandy Goulette, and old settler here. Nor did Mr. Goulette require to be pressed to tell the rest of his story.

"I was swollen out of shape from head to foot. I was so short of breath I could hardly speak. The doctor could do nothing for me. The minister gave me the holy sacrament and a good priest came and told me I could not live much longer."

"Then I telegraphed for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took three pills the night they came and I got relief before morning. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I am able to do my day's work now as well as I was ten years ago."

Mr. Goulette offers to answer any letters written to him regarding his case. He feels that he owes his health, if not his life, to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The diamond mining industry in Arkansas, which dates back only to August, 1916, has reached interesting proportions.

A Simple and Cheap Medicine.—A simple, cheap and effective medicine is something to be desired. There is no medicine so effective a regulator of the digestive system as Farnelle's Vegetable Pills. They are simple, they are cheap, they can be got anywhere, and their beneficial action will prove their recommendation. They are the medicine of the poor man and those who wish to escape doctor's bills will do well in giving them a trial.

Information on Crop Production

In connection with the campaign for maximum crop production, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has established an information bureau. It is felt that for the greatest success it will be necessary to supplement and follow up the campaign by affording some means whereby the department may remain in the closest touch possible with the producer, so that when difficulties arise its resources may be placed promptly at his disposal.

CHAPPED HANDS AND COLD SORES

Are your hands chapped, cracked, or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, or chilblains, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin.

Miss B. Strojes, of East Hantsford, N.S., writes: "My hands were so badly chapped I was unable to put them in water. All remedies failed to heal until I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this balm completely healed the sores."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, burns, bruises, cures eczema, piles, chapped hands, cold sores, frost bites, and all skin diseases and injuries. Refuse substitutes. At all druggists and stores, 50c box.

ZAM-BUK GIVES QUICK RELIEF

GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY FOR CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, DEAFNESS, AND HEAD NOISES

Few people realize what a serious disease Catarrh really is. It neglected the damage it does is often irreparable. Deafness, Lung troubles and Head Noises that drive the sufferer nearly frantic are invariably due to this insidious disease. Don't neglect Catarrh! Don't let it make you into a worn-out, run-down Catarrh wreck. What is Catarrh today may soon be something far more serious. Remember it is more than a trifling ailment—more than a disgusting disease. It's a dangerous one. Unchecked it frequently destroys smell, taste, hearing and slowly but surely undermines the general health. But why suffer and take chances? Secure from your druggist 1 ounce Parmint (double strength), take this home and add to it a quarter pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

Parmint is the great English remedy for Catarrh that is now being so eagerly sought for here in Canada where it is giving satisfaction even under our own trying climatic conditions.

Catarrh is a disease of the blood and the only possible way to cure it is by treating the blood. Drive the Catarrh poisons from the system by treating the blood and the disease itself must vanish. Parmint has proved successful in so many cases because it acts directly upon the blood and mucous membrane.

To be able to breathe freely, to hear plainly, smell, taste and arise in the morning refreshed and strong and with head and throat free from phlegm are conditions that make life worth living.

For your own sake give Parmint a trial—and with your whole system crying for relief—start the treatment at once. For coughs and colds it is unsurpassed.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c, postal note or money order. Address: International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

Preparing for Eventualities

From a Statement by Capt. Bathurst
Parliamentary Secretary to the
British Ministry of Food

Another question was whether it was advisable to use milk in producing butter. His answer was that if surplus milk were available it was of far more value to the nation converted into cheese than converted into butter. If meat ran short, cheese was the most valuable substitute the British farmer could possibly produce. He had also been asked whether it was desirable to limit the use of starch. It people chose to wear soft collars and soft shirtfronts they would be taking a patriotic course (laughter); but in all these matters they must have some sense of proportion. We had not reached a stage when we could reasonably ask people to forego the use of stiff white collars.

PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS MEAN BAD BLOOD.

People who have impure or impoverished blood should be careful to take only a vegetable remedy such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and has been for over 40 years.

The first day you start to take this reliable medicine, impure germs and accumulations begin to separate in the blood and are then expelled through the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

In place of the impurities, the arteries and veins gradually get fresh vitalized blood and the action of this good blood on the skin means that pimples, boils, carbuncles, eczema, rash, acne and all skin blemishes will disappear. Then you must remember that when the blood is right, the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys become healthy, active and vigorous and you will have no more trouble with indigestion, backache, headache and constipation.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day at any medicine dealer; it is a powerful blood purifier, so penetrating that it even gets at the impure deposits in the joints and carries them out of the system.

Contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. Its ingredients are made public and printed on wrapper.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear, the mind alert, the vision keener and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. You will not be disappointed. For free advice write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT ONTARIO FOLKS SAY.

St. Thomas, Ont.—"My husband and myself have used 'Golden Medical Discovery' for liver and kidney troubles, also for bad blood, and we found it good. I am glad of the opportunity of giving testimony in behalf of Dr. Pierce's remedies."—Mrs. GEORGE BUDERTY, 22 Chester St., St. Thomas, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Woman Gets Military Medal

Has Done Valiant and Valuable Work in the Face of Danger

For the first time in history a woman has won the Military Medal, and it has been awarded to her "for bravery in the field."

She is Staff Nurse Catherine Margaret Carruthers, of the Territorial Force Nursing Service, and the honor now awarded to her is announced officially in the London Gazette.

Sir Douglas Haig mentioned her in his dispatch of November 25 last. Nurse Carruthers was bravely carrying on her work of mercy, calmly caring for wounded in very dangerous circumstances in a "hot" region in France. She was eventually slightly wounded by a shell which burst near the spot where she was on duty. The courageous nurse has now recovered and has resumed her work among the wounded fighters.

Miss Carruthers, whose home is in Ireland, was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

She afterwards joined the Territorial Force, and was posted for duty at the 4th Territorial Hospital, Glasgow, a few days after the war began. Some months later she went to France, where she has been doing valuable work in the face of danger.

Edith—Is it true that you have quarreled with Jack?

Ethel—I should say not! My birthday is next week.



A CLEAN HARNESS wears longest

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

does more than make your harness clean. It revives the leather.

This oil soaks into the pores, makes the leather softer, blacker, tougher. Try it on any black leather.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

STAMMERING

or stammering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, CANADA



BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

The German Policy

The truest view of German action, as tested by events, has been that of those who have considered the German state as all head and no heart. Its apologies for its actions baffle the undertaking, but the actions themselves are only difficult to explain if we look for motives which in the German theory are excluded, such as pity, scruple or good faith. The actual decision is in terms of actual forces, so that the problem is objective, and the psychological question involved, instead of being deep is in reality almost eliminated; it is conceivable that a decision by the German state might be reached by a calculating machine.—Springfield Republican.



Rheumatism attacks the "outside" man. Pains and aches stiffen his joints and muscles and reduces his efficiency. At the first twinge get Sloan's Liniment, easy to apply, it penetrates without rubbing and soothes the soreness.

After that long drive or tedious wait in the cold rain apply Sloan's Liniment to those stiff fingers, aching wrists and arms.

For gout, neuralgia, toothache, bruises, sprains, cold feet, it is promptly effective. At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN



MURAD
CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

Merger

THE MEN FROM THE DOMINION AND THEIR PART IN THE GREAT WAR

DOING THEIR SHARE ON FAR-FLUNG BATTLE LINE

Correspondent Describes Activities of the Canadians in Training And At the Front, and the Opportunities Offered For Special Work for Which They Are Peculiarly Fitted

Roland Hill, in a despatch from London, dealing with the splendid services lent by Canadians in the war, says in part:

Gen. Haig mentions in his despatch that what we want is a greater proportion of guns and railways. I wish I could tell you in Canada how many thousands of men from the Dominion are serving with the big guns and new tanks, all because of the native spirit of adventure which made them leave Canada.

Word just reaches me that a certain squadron on the extreme east of the western line under French com-

mand, where was a whole squadron of Canadians who joined the Royal Naval Air Service, carried out their own raid under a Canadian commander on a certain German munition works, doing great damage.

It is an ordinary incident at the front, but shows that in the far-flung battle line the Canadians are doing at least their share.

There have just arrived in London several captains, mates and many men who served for years on Kootenay Lakes and are now outfitting for inland water service at the outermost points of the Empire.

These are but a few examples of what Canada may still do, if they are allowed to tell their friends at home of their great adventures.

Take, best of all, the changes on the western front, where for the railways we still want thousands of those men who have been building railways against Nature for the last generation in Canada.

Men that have come from the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern are spread all over France doing strategical construction, which even Gen. Haig will say is of great value for the big drive—perhaps big break—which will be something in history even greater than the completion of the Canadian trans-continental.

Up and down the channels there are hundreds of eager young men who used to be yachting for pleasure in Montreal, or Lake Winnipeg or in Vancouver, men overhauling ships in rough winter weather from cockleshells of patrol boats round these islands, whom every neutral knows and respects for their thoroughness, and whom even the enemy's U-boats have reason to fear.

Let their praises and devotion be sung. We have thousands more of them coming to join their comrades. Let Canada's part be known at least in Canada and there will not be very much need for National Service there. Everyone here will have a pal there who longs to join him, but let them by hook or crook know at home what these pals over in the war are doing and have done.

Religion on the Battlefield

A Bigger Thing on the Fighting Line Than It Is at Home

Miss Nellie Burke was caring for a French soldier, mortally wounded. In his delirium he addressed her as the sweetheart he had left in some little village of France.

"This war cannot last always, little one," he said, "and when it is over we will buy a pig and a cow and we will go to the cure, won't we, beloved?" And then, in a conscious moment, realizing that the war was over for him, he began to repeat "Ave Maria."

The words halted on his lips, his dazed mind fumbled for the rest of the familiar prayer; he turned to Miss Burke to finish it for him. Deeply moved she could not trust her voice to speak.

A young Mohammedan surgeon, educated in England, was supporting the dying man with his arm. It was he who took up the prayer, saying it slowly as the soldier's lips followed him; and thus the gulf between life and death was bridged by a human charity transcending all creeds.

Another incident is reported from the same source. Rabbi Bloch, of Lyons, was shot at the battle of the Aisne while holding a crucifix to the lips of a dying soldier.

Religion on the battlefield seems a bigger thing than it often appears to be at home.

In the Yunnan province of China one pheasant farm produces almost 200,000 birds a year, and many other farms have lesser outputs. The birds are mostly of the Golden and Silver breeds.

The Mule That Never Fails

He Has no Nerves and He Never Worries

An officer writes from the western front in praise of the Canadian mule: "Motor transport brought our supplies up from the depots, but it was the mule who carried them across the torn battlefields under constant shelling and without showing hesitation or fear. Where six horses succumbed to the strain (these are official figures) only one mule was lost. Where a horse would struggle frantically to extricate himself from a crater and unless rescued in time eventually die of a broken heart, a mule would sit tight, like the one mentioned above, and wait for supports. Where a horse collapsed from shock, his nerves torn by the incessant scream of shells, the mule merely laid back his long ears, put his head down and carried on. He has no nerves and he never worries."

I know of a mule which, in crossing a field, absently kicked at a German "dud." This mule certainly was demobilized then and there. But it is true that the blast that heralded his passing did not even interest several of his companions who were approaching behind. They saw a comrade vanish in a whiff of smoke, simply put their ears back, and carried on. "The transport horse is far more anxious to please," said a student of mule psychology. "I know horses that can accomplish as much as a mule and a half in the same time, but they cannot maintain the ratio of speed."

Superficial Criticisms

Patriotic Fund Teaching Thrift to Twenty Women for Every One That Wastes Her Money

"My charwoman has stopped working, so I have stopped giving to the Patriotic Fund."

"If the Patriotic Fund exists in order to make it possible for my maid to marry a soldier and live without working, it is about time to declare that the Fund can get along without my help."

These are typical illustrations of the line of argument not infrequently met with by the workers for the Fund. There seems to be an impression abroad that the wives or mothers of our soldiers should be worse off, rather than better, when the husbands are away. Such a view is taken, of course, only after a superficial examination of the case. The wife has given her husband to the national cause, and she deserves well at our hands. The Fund does not support her—it merely creates a margin of reasonable comfort. If a soldier's wife here or there gives up her daily toil, that is a very inadequate reason for condemning a Fund which possesses a host of social service workers who are teaching thousands of women to be industrious, thrifty, good housewives, wise mothers, and filling them with ambition to have happier homes than they ever knew before.

Canadian potatoes bring \$6.75 per bag of 180 pounds in Havana, and it need not be wondered at that exports from the Dominion are on a large scale, amounting to about 90 per cent of the total consumption.

NEXT FEW MONTHS WILL BE THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD OF WAR

SOME BIG THINGS ARE LOOKED FOR BY LEADERS

Lord Derby Warns the Country That Great Sacrifices Are Yet To Be Made. But At Whatever Cost Britain Must Stick It Out To The Bitter End

Prussianized Poland

Civilian From Warsaw Says He Would Rather Die Than Return

Only with great difficulty, and on definite and approved business grounds, will the Germans allow travellers from Poland to come westward. The following interview, therefore, which was obtained at Rotterdam with a certain Pole who had arrived from Warsaw cannot fail to be of interest as giving a general idea, from which detail is necessarily omitted, of conditions in that city and other parts of Poland under the German heel.

"I would sooner die than return. By every possible means Germany is Prussianizing Poland, refraining from no methods to attain this end. Vast areas of our forests have been cut down and the wood deported to Germany, thus, in the opinion of many, permanently and irreparably injuring our sources of wealth."

"With all speed Germany is sending a number of police agents into Poland to draconian, depress and mis-handle the population. In all our schools now it is compulsory to learn German, all teachers even suspected of opposing or diluting this order being arrested and imprisoned. Practically all public life and the activities of our economic and intellectual societies are forbidden."

"There is also a very strong propaganda in full swing against the Jews, and measures of an outrageous unlawful kind have been put in force against them. When a Jew presents himself for a passport to travel outside his own town he is formally asked his religion. When he replies he is a Jew the military become abusive, remarking: 'Ah, a Jew! Also a smuggler and a traitor. We grant no passes to such people.' No Jew is allowed to build a house, and this in spite of the fact that there are 350,000 Jews in Warsaw's round million of inhabitants. Nor are Jews allowed any hand in the administration of the country."—London Chronicle.

The Channel Tunnel

May Yet Be Built if Present Prospects Materialize

At a dinner of the Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club, Arthur Fell, M.P., chairman of the house of commons tunnel committee, said if the committee reported favourably on the Channel tunnel scheme the government would support them. The matter would then be carried through quickly in order that they might be able to commence the plans and get ready for beginning work after the war is ended.

Estimates placed the work at five years and the cost at 180,000,000 pounds, half of which amount would be found by the British government and half by France.

If, as estimated, five per cent. of the two million passengers between Britain and France annually patronized the tunnel, the fares, tolls and goods conveyed would produce 1,585,000 pounds per annum, and the outgoings would be 420,000 pounds.

The Mennonites of Hagar, Saskatchewan, have forwarded to Ottawa, for patriotic purposes a contribution of \$1,400 as a mark of their appreciation of the peace and quietness guaranteed to them by the government. A deputation of Mennonites recently waited on the government to ask that their conscientious objections against taking part in the war would be respected. The requisite assurance was granted.

Belgium's population at the outbreak of the war was 7,700,000.

Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council, speaking at Manchester, said:

"In government circles confidence regarding the final close of the war was never so high as now. I believe the leaders of the Allied nations will be surprised if during the coming summer they do not strike such a blow as—with other considerations which prevail—will lead the war to close on lines entirely satisfactory for us and our Allies."

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Bolton expressed the firm opinion that the critical period of the war would occur in the next few months. "I would be a false friend," he said, "if I did not warn the country that this war is going to be long continued, and the struggle even more bitter than in the past. It can only be won by everyone doing his utmost."

"The three things most vital are money, men and munitions. Money and munitions are being supplied in large quantities. Men we want and must have. The nation will have to make greater sacrifices in the way of giving of its manhood to fight its battles."

"I am as confident as anyone of the eventual result, but do not be led away into the too great optimism of thinking that the end is near."

"I believe we are going to see the critical period of the war in the next few months. We must face it with courage. I confidently predict it will be a successful six months for us, but at the same time I do not think it will be a walk-over."

"You must receive bad news equally with good news; with the same courage, the same gameness, and the same determination. There is but one motto for every man and woman in the country, namely, to 'Stick it out.' That is what you have got to do. At whatever cost, at whatever sacrifice, stick it out to the bitter end, and the bitter end will mean for you, perhaps, privation, but for those who come after you freedom from the horrors which we have experienced during the last two and a half years."

Hit by Restrictions

Prohibitions Give Rise to a Number of Complaints

Canadian manufacturers, importers and exporters are being hit rather hard by the trade restrictions of the British government which the war has made necessary. Nine-tenths of the mail in the Trade and Commerce Department at Ottawa these days refers to the prohibitory or restrictive methods in force and while they are not new many firms apparently are only awakening to the fact that such regulations have been imposed. The restricted import of machinery and machinery parts, and the prohibition of the export of wood and paper give rise to the greater number of complaints.

All the department can do is to take up each case through the High Commissioner, but generally speaking the regulations are being adhered to.

The Heroic Unknown

The British Admiralty has met every renewed submarine menace with fresh means of defence and offence. When the war is over we shall hear more of the heroic work of the great fleet of trial boats that have quietly trapped the undersea craft by scores in the last year or two.—Providence Journal.

Father (gruffly)—Get away from the fire. The weather isn't cold. Tommy—Well, I ain't warmin' the weather.



Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly—especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

it is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy

Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal

Helmet Resists Rifle Bullets

Effectiveness of the New Head Protection Is Demonstrated

In a recent issue of the Scientific American, Edward C. Crossman tells how, one day during the first year of the war, two mysterious strangers appeared at the testing station of a big American manufacturer of explosives with a steel helmet which they wished to have proved with a service rifle. A marksman obligingly produced a regulation United States army Springfield and at a distance of 80 yards drilled a nice little round hole through the helmet. The helmet men thanked the rifleman and left. Five or six times after this they returned and submitted their helmet to a similar test, and each time the steel was neatly perforated.

Effectiveness of the New Head Protection. Finally a helmet was produced by the visitors—they came, it developed, from a famous Philadelphia steel company—of the same lightweight steel submitted for the initial test, which was dented by the bullet, but which refused to let it through even after repeated blows. The army rifle has a striking energy of 2,430 foot-pounds and a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second. The rifleman then changed his ammunition to that of the Palma type, which is of 180 instead of 150 grains, and has a striking energy of 2,900 foot-pounds. The results were the same even after repeated shots. The range was shortened to 40 yards, at which distance the eighth shot shattered the helmet after terrific pounding.

In all the tests the helmet had been placed over a head-sized rock. Previously the writer, using the same ammunition, had perforated 1/4-inch plates of boiler steel at 500 yards. It is this helmet, apparently, which is now in use by the allied armies. Officials of the Frankfurt arsenal laughed at the reports of the powder man and when the latter tried repeatedly to get one of the helmets from Philadelphia to prove the truth of his statements his requests were met with a polite refusal. The helmet weighs about six pounds, it is said, and is made of some alloy like tungsten, heat treated. "The shattering under the final blow indicated a glasslike hardness that was still devoid of the brittleness of most very hard and thin steel plates."

The interest of Mr. Crossman's story lies in the fact that it has been popularly supposed that the famous trench helmets were for protection only against shrapnel, which, of course, has not the force of penetrating effect of a high speed rifle bullet. Inasmuch as the average range of rifle fire on the western front approximates 200 yards and, in the tests, the blows against the helmet were all delivered at right angles, the effectiveness of the new head protection may be imagined.

Arable Land in Britain

Agricultural Statistics Furnish Some Interesting Information

Agricultural statistics for 1916, just issued by the Board of Agriculture, show that of the total area of land in England and Wales (37,137,564 acres) 11,051,191 acres were returned as arable land, 16,022,983 acres as permanent grass, and 3,816,083 acres as mountain and heath land used for grazing in 1916. The increase in the cultivated area, which amounted to 20,984 acres, occurred principally in the Southwestern Division of England and in Wales. The total number of agricultural holdings above one acre in 1916 was 428,426. The area under wheat amounted to 1,912,208 acres, or about 12 per cent. less than last year. The area under potatoes in 1916 was 421,984 acres, or 35,451 acres less than in 1915. The area returned as bare fallow in 1916 was 421,886 acres, or 112,247 acres in excess of that of the previous year. Horses on agricultural holdings, cattle, and sheep showed increases, but there was a considerable decrease in the number of pigs as compared with 1915, a decline of nearly 10-12 per cent.

Surprised Dinner Party

In a recently published book, Sir Henry Luck has a charming story of the late Canon Ainger. The canon was very fond of children, and set out one night to attend a party given by "children for children."

"Don't announce me," he said to the servant. Leaving his hat and coat downstairs he quietly opened the drawing-room door, where the buzz of voices announced the presence of the company. Dropping on his hands and knees, he entered, making strange noises, distinctly resembling the neighing of a horse. Aware of a dead silence, he looked up, and found the guests assembled for an 8 o'clock dinner regarding him with disgust, not unmixed with alarm.

The children's party was next door. —Youths' Companion.

The dyspeptic wooer had just been refused by the heiress. "Oh, well, he mused, philosophically, 'the doctor has ordered me to give up rich things, anyhow.'"

"Try dates with nuts"—a line
We read today ran thus—
The nut is pretty smart
Who gets a date with us.

War-Time Thrift in Hunland

Practised to the Minutest Detail Through the Exigencies of the Situation

Many are the instances of German war-time thrift recorded in Herbert Bayard Swope's "Inside the German Empire" (Century Co.). Nothing is permitted to be carried off the battlefields as souvenirs, Mr. Swope says. The debris is carefully sorted over, and every article that German ingenuity can bring into usefulness again is sent back to the Quartermaster's depot.

Throughout the Empire there are collecting stations for all sorts of old things—old bottles, shoes, pieces of rubber, news and wrapping papers, brass, steel, copper, tin, string, rags—nothing is thrown away. Once a month these articles are gathered up from every city and village and worked over.

As to the paternalism of the government, Mr. Swope says that it has reached the point where even the housewives are instructed at what time they can put up their preserves, and in what quantities, and at what prices they may buy their fruits.

Developing Resources

Directing the Work of Cultivating Idle Lands in Britain

Feeding Britain with home-grown foodstuffs is the problem on which three British governmental departments have been working in close co-operation. The Director of National Service, the Agricultural Secretary, and the Food Controller have their plans almost completed, and they promise a public declaration that will be almost revolutionary. It is remarkable how well the secret of Britain's agricultural capacity has been kept. The Land Enquiry Committee has issued wonderfully complete statistics regarding every cultivated acre. Descriptions are remarkably complete and elaborate. Anyone inquisitive about the kind of soil, the leading crops, the yields per acre, the conditions of cultivation, or the price of products can find all the information desired. But when it comes to the uncultivated areas that should be yielding, there is a striking dearth of information.

The men who are keeping land idle for their own amusement or vanity, and, incidentally, keeping men idle, are most discreetly silent about it. They succeed in directing all statisticians elsewhere. Some of them are fencing off comfortable areas in Canada and in the United States, and in this, too, they are not courting the statistician or employing publicity agents. Evidently the idle land has been discovered. The Director of National Service, according to a classification of industries as essential and non-essential, will direct the workers in the non-essential to cultivate the land. Every man and woman capable of using a hoe or doing the lightest farm work will be enrolled in the civilian army. If Britain adopts a wise land system it should be a good omen for Canada. We copied her land system, and some of her people are taking advantage of our folly, and we should be equally imitative if she sets a good example. —Toronto Globe.

To Train Airmen Here

Canada to Form Wing of Imperial Royal Flying Corps

It is officially announced that a wing of the imperial royal flying corps is to be formed in Canada. This wing will consist of squadrons for training purposes to be recruited entirely in Canada and officered, as far as possible, with Canadian officers sent back from overseas.

On completion of preliminary training, candidates will be sent to England for higher training, and, after successfully passing the test, will be given commissions as flying officers in the royal flying corps. The scheme is to enable candidates to have instruction in flying free of expense.

The machines will be built in Canada, and as far as possible, material and plant will be purchased in the Dominion. It is stated that 23,000 skilled mechanics will be required to form the personnel of these squadrons.

Nursery for War Children

They were the prettiest, cheeriest, little children imaginable. Their nurseries were all simplicity; they sat in the smallest of chairs, at a horseshoe table, having tea; and, in their little green frocks with the white collars, they looked all that child life should be at its best.

It is a picture one may see any day in the Whitefield day nursery, Tottenham court road. Here the little children of mothers who are making munitions or engaged in other productive work are fed and cared for. For fourpence a day their mothers are able to leave them there, safe under the care of a sympathetic trained nurse and her assistants.

Amongst the probationers at the nursery is Miss McKinnon Wood, daughter of the financial secretary of the treasury. —London Chronicle.

"Nobody ever invites me to ride in their automobile."

"Well?"
"And when I get one I ain't a-going to invite anybody to ride." —Pittsburg Post.

Spoke Sixty Languages

Wonderful Gift of an Italian Whose Ability Is Described as Prodigious

The greatest of all linguistic geniuses was undoubtedly Giuseppe Mezzofanti, who was born in 1774 and who died in 1849. Mezzofanti's achievements can be but feebly described as "prodigious." The question, as the Cincinnati Enquirer proposes it, is, not how many languages did he know, but how many did he not know? Not only could the wonderful Italian read 50 or 60 different languages, besides many dialects, but he could also speak and write them with astonishing fluency.

In the journal of Byron, the poet, there is a lively account of the test to which he subjected the great linguist, whom he met in Rome. "Mezzofanti," said Byron, "is a monster of languages. He is, indeed, a marvel. I tried him in all the tongues of which I knew a single oath (or adjuration to the gods against boys, savages, Tartars, boatmen, sailors, pilots, gondoliers, muleteers, canal drivers, vetturini, postmasters, post horses, posthouses, post-everything and, egad, he astounded me even to my English!"

How State Secrets Are Kept

Important Documents Guarded by Various Ingenious Devices

In war time there are numerous important state secrets which must be prevented from leaking out, and they are guarded by various ingenious devices. For instance, in British government offices the writings on important documents is dried by means of roller blotters. These consist of revolving cylinders covered with blotting paper, which are run over with wet ink. The writing is impressed on the cylinder in a confused jumble, impossible to decipher, as would be the case if the ordinary blotter were used. In some cases black blotting paper is used to dry official letters, as it is much safer than the pink or white variety.

Important telegrams, if not in code, often have to be guarded from prying eyes by government officials. For this purpose they use a simple little invention which consists of a telegraph form prepared with a perforated gummed edge. The message having been written, the form is folded over and the edges gummed down, as in the case of a letter card, and its contents are hidden from the messenger who carries it to the telegraph office.

Each battleship carries a book of code signals, which holds the meaning of the little flags which flutter at the masthead when ships communicate. The code book is of immense importance, and strict precautions are taken against it falling into the hands of the enemy. Each volume is heavily weighted with lead in the cover, so that in an emergency it can be thrown into the sea with the certainty that it will sink.

Manufacturing in Western Canada

Large Amount of Capital and Much Labor Was Employed

Although western Canada cannot yet be called an industrial country, its development having been mainly along agricultural lines, it is certain that it will not be long before its industrial development will show great expansion. In this connection, a census taken during 1916 of the manufacturers of the west contains some very interesting figures. The preliminary results of this census show that in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, there were 2,886 manufacturing establishments, capitalized at \$313,571,000, with 59,957 employees drawing a total annual wage or salary of \$36,732,000. The total output of these plants amounted in value to \$180,958,000, and the sum of \$109,603,000 was reported as having been spent in the purchase of raw material.

Get Down to Business

We must organize, as well as lay down new principles. The resources of the Empire are enormous, and the war has shown how much our existence depends upon a far greater concentration upon our own powers of production from the soil. When we think of the future of our ex-soldiers, we must especially think of turning them into land-settlers and food producers. We may hope to see many of them at work upon the land in the mother country, but the wider spaces and freer life of Canadian lands must prove irresistibly attractive to large numbers, and we must set to work now if we are not to see ex-service men pass to foreign lands and lose their British citizenship, as they did after the South African War. —Canadian Gazette.

Keeping Women Out of Law

Women are not allowed to practice law in England. The English Council of the Bar has selected the present moment to defeat overwhelmingly a resolution to consider the admission of duly qualified women to the legal profession.

Their place is in the munition factory, on the farm and in the hospital. They must leave the more sheltered professions to man. —Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune.

Food Value of Milk

Three Quarts of Skim Milk Equal to One Pound of Sirloin

"Dairy Farming," prepared by C. H. Eckles, professor of dairy husbandry at Missouri University, and C. F. Warren, professor of farm management at Cornell, is intended primarily as a text book for use in colleges and schools in which agriculture is a branch of study. The scope of usefulness of the work is, however, much wider than that. The facts given in regard to the care and feeding of a dairy herd are such as should be within reach of every dairy farmer. What is said as to the value of milk as food should be known to every city householder.

This latter point is dealt with in the first chapter of the book. In every corner of the habitable globe, we are told, animal milk of some kind is used to sustain human life. Wherever cattle can be maintained or afforded the milk of the cow is used; where people are very poor the milk of goats or sheep is utilized, and where cows will not thrive, as in the Philippines or parts of South America, the water buffalo or the llama is made use of.

It is not surprising that the use of milk is worldwide, because it is one of the most valuable of foods. The average milk of the cow, although nominally a liquid, really contains 12 to 13 per cent. of dry matter. This is about double the proportion of dry matter found in a turnip and is equal to one-third of that found in the edible portion of a beef animal. A quart of milk contains two-thirds as much energy as a pound of sirloin steak, although the latter costs over three times as much as the former. Even a quart of skim milk has over one-third the energy value of a pound of sirloin, and it contains twice the bone-forming material that is found in beefsteak thus making it a peculiarly valuable form of food for the young.

"It," say the authors, "much that is spent on meat were spent for milk one could be as well fed at less cost. If much of the money that is spent for tea, coffee, alcohol and other stimulants that have little or no food value were spent for milk our health and our wealth would both be improved."

Approximately, the authors say, 288 quarts of milk are used per person per year in the average farm family, against 112 in the city, and it is quite possible, they believe, that this accounts for the better development of children on the farm. But city people are coming to understand the food value of milk. In New York city the per capita consumption has increased by a third in twenty years.

Milk is an especially valuable form of food, containing as it does three and two-thirds as much energy as a pound of sirloin steak. It has, too, the further advantage of being easy of digestion.

In cow population in proportion to human population Denmark leads the world having one cow to two persons. Japan is about at the other end of the line, having one cow to seventy to one hundred people. It must be remembered, however, that Japan is an importer of dairy products while Denmark is largely exporter of the same. In consumption of dairy products in proportion to population the United States and Canada probably lead. In the United States there is one cow for every four and a half persons, against one to five in France and Holland, one to six in Germany, and one to eleven in the British Isles. Britain is, of course, a large importer of dairy products while in the United States, in normal times, imports and exports about balance.

Not only does the dairy cow produce one of the most valuable of human foods, but she is an economical producer. The amount of food required to bring a 1,200 pound steer to the finished state would, if fed to dairy cows, produce three times as much in human nourishment. Still another count stands to the credit of the cow. A dairy herd assists in evening up employment the year round and furnishes a source of income in what would otherwise, on the farm, be the dull months of winter. —Toronto Globe.

Registered Telegraphic Addresses

The proposal made recently by the British postmaster-general, that telephone subscribers should use their telephone numbers as registered telegraphic addresses, is a plan so simple that one wonders why it was never thought of before. And yet, it is difficult to avoid feeling some little regret over the fact that the general adoption of such a scheme would, at once, do away with a wonderful field for the exercise of ingenuity. The analysis of a telegraphic address, and the triumphant discovery of the manner of its development, furnish momentary interest for many people. There is, of course, the prosaic method of simply using the name of a person, a house or a street spelled backwards; but there are many who scorn such common expedients, and take unto themselves addresses eloquent of thought and full of history. —Vancouver Province.

According to "The Springfield Republican" the taxpayers of Massachusetts have just paid \$5,000 to give the privilege of the vote to the militia on the border. The result was only 59 ballots, so that the cost to the State was about \$85 apiece.

Mexicans First Used Aeroplanes

Were First to Appreciate Value and Employ Aeroplanes in Actual Warfare

It will surprise many people to learn that the Mexicans were the first in the world to appreciate the value of and to employ an aeroplane in actual warfare.

Mexico's first war aviator, and hence the first in the world, was an American, the late Capt. Hector Worden. Worden was well known through exhibition flights, and was a skillful pilot. In 1911 he was engaged by the Mexican government to do bomb dropping, scouting and the rest of it.

Aeroplanes were not as dependable then as they are now, and Worden was given a salary of \$1,500 per month and commissioned captain in Madero's forces.

Encouraged by Worden's success, in 1912 the Mexican government sent three army officers to the aviation field at Mincola, L. L., to learn to fly. These young men—Alberto and Gustavo Salinas, and Ignacio Ruiz—rapidly developed into brilliant aviators. The Salinas boys, nephews of Gen. Carranza, at present hold responsible positions under the Carranza government. One is chief of artillery, and the other chief of aviation. Both have given up their actual flying, but their experience and knowledge have proved invaluable.

The next aviator to go to Mexico was Didier-Masson, a Frenchman who had adopted the United States as his home. He took his crated machine from Los Angeles to Tucson, Ariz., and managed to smuggle it across the border.

The late Charles F. Niles then interested himself in Mexican affairs. Niles was famous as a trick flyer, and his work marked him one of the most eccentric and reckless men in the game. When Niles went to Mexico, the Carranza regime was just dawning and he worked in conjunction with a fairly well organized army. After several narrow escapes from death through forced landings in the dense undergrowth, and also because exhibition flying appealed to him more strongly than being shot at, he returned to the States. Shortly after, he performed marvelous aerial feats at the Panama-Pacific exposition, following that with a very successful tour of Japan. He was killed at Oshkosh, Wis., last spring while looping the loop.

Safety First

Movie Train Will Teach Railwaymen to Take More Care

The first moving picture railway car that ever travelled about in Canada will shortly commence a tour of the government railway system in support of the safety first campaign. The Hon. Frank Cochrane has authorized the fitting up of a car for the exhibition of moving pictures dealing with the dangers of taking unnecessary chances in the performance of railway duties, and the film will be shown to the employees over the entire system. The car will be in charge of Safety Engineer J. E. Loney and will spend a week at each of the terminal and divisional points.

It is announced that as a result of the safety first campaign there has been a considerable decrease in the number of both employees and passengers killed. The number of fatalities amongst employees dropped from 19 in 1915 to eight in 1916.

Prepare for Summer Work

Much Time Lost Because Farm Machinery Is Not Ready for Immediate Use

"A stitch in time saves nine" is never more true than when spring is at hand and finds the farmer unprepared. Much time is often lost because his machinery is not in condition for immediate use. Parts are missing; bolts and screws have been removed from one machine to repair another, and from lack of paint to protect it, the woodwork has decayed and probably become broken.

During winter, all implements should be thoroughly overhauled. Missing parts should be secured, a supply of bolts and screws obtained, working parts should be cleaned and polished, and woodwork well painted. Bolts and screws can be purchased in boxes of assorted grades and sizes. The loss of a nut or breakage of a small part while engaged in the field may mean also the loss of the use of not only the implement, but the team, the hired help, and probably of the opportunity during favorable weather to perform the work which had been planned.

An Irish waiter named Kenny was noted for his wit and ready answers. A party of gentlemen who were staying at the hotel heard of Kenny's wit and one of them made a bet that he would say something that Kenny couldn't answer at once.

A bottle of champagne was ordered, and the one who had made the bet took hold of the bottle and commenced to open it. The cork came out with a bang and flew into Kenny's mouth.

"Ah," he said, "that is not the way to cork!"

Kenny took the cork out of his mouth and replied: "No; but it's the way to kill Kenny." —Baltimore Sun.

CONTAINS NO ALUM



MAGIC
BAKING POWDER
IS THE FAVORITE
AND COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

DAME FASHION'S DECREES

EARLY in the season word went forth from Fashion's headquarters that velvet was to be the most fashionable this winter, and in consequence for some time there have been models displayed of smart street costumes of velvet, velveteen and corduroy. Only recently, however, have the more elaborate street gowns and those intended for



Black and Blue Moire Velvet Gown

afternoon and evening been exhibited, although the season is so near at hand when velvet gowns are to be worn. The fabric is so emphatically suited to cold weather that to use all summer combined with the thinnest of materials, such as chiffon and lingerie, has seemed almost too incongruous to be attractive, but, eccentricity being the watchword of modern dress, the combination has been accepted and admired. Entire velvet gowns and velvet costumes have not, however, been included in summer outfits, and only now are they voted appropriate.

Plain and fancy velvets and velveteens are alike fashionable this season, and all colors are to be seen—black and white stripe or any dark color with a fine hair line of white smart, and there are many charming costumes of this description, but these costumes are not, in some respects, so smart as the plain velvets and are classed more with the black and white striped cloths, which are never made up for the same use as the plain black for afternoon and reception

and jacket that marks the difference, and it is certainly remarkable what different effects are obtained, and with exactly the same material—short jackets and narrow, but not scant skirts, are the invariable rule, while the wonderfully clever treatment of lines gives the slender appearance now demanded of every fashionably gowning woman. The hair stripe of white is of additional aid to slender lines, and a lot depends upon how wide apart are the white lines, and there is enough variety for every woman to select what will be the most becoming.

The plain black or colored velvet costume is very smart this season and is so practical that its popularity cannot be wondered at. Made with short skirt and smart jacket, it is quite elaborate enough for an afternoon reception or formal luncheon, and yet it is not too elaborate to be worn as a street gown. The waist to match the skirt is the rule this winter, and the velvet waist is made in such designs that, while really separate from the skirt, it looks as if the gown were all in one. The transparent yoke and sleeves make it impossible to wear the velvet waist in the house, and, in fact, the waist is always partly chiffon and not, with only a small yoke and collar of white.

There are several different styles of gowns; some are absolutely plain, others are braided or embroidered with beading and embroidery only across the waist, or with the trimming on both waist and skirt. Extremely smart are the several plain costumes with only a small amount of trimming on the waist, but this is of the most expensive order; for with severe effects the materials and workmanship can be only of the best. Then, too, the most costly of furs are worn and a hat that with scarcely any trimming challenges attention by its perfection of line and becomingness.

Colored velvet gowns are charming. Grays, tans and old shades of green or old rose is fashionable. A becoming color is the gray with a warm light through it. This trimmed with black or sable fur is very pleasing, and quite novel. One would have a hand of fur around the skirt and then around the coat, the skirt with a short train and the velvet embroidered in silk or the same shade as the velvet, with one or two darker tones worked in with it. The fur is skunk or sable. The same model in a lighter gray with chinchilla is also good, while in black it is more practical and also extremely effective. The lighter colors in velvet are not suitable in the more practical wear, and trimmed or untrimmed they are more suitable for afternoon than morning. Corduroy and velveteen are different and there are many smart costumes in the lighter colors that are not too elaborate for morning. In fact, a gray or tan corduroy is suitable for only the morning skirt gown.

The perfection of materials is shown in the moire velvets this season. They are most unusual in design and coloring and are rarely beautiful. This is a winter when all brocades are fashionable, but the moire velvet brocade has not as yet been used extensively; it is, indeed, too expensive and only suited to gowns of the elaborate order. An exquisite model that is deservedly popular is in blue and black moire velvet, a rich blue line running through the black in moire design. The skirt is plain, but it is a mistake ever to trim figured materials that are in themselves decorative, and this.

There is a great variety in the styles, little or no trimming, except fancy buttons—but it is the design of the skirt



Black Velvet Gown with Caracul Jacket

like all brocades, is that if nothing else. In the original model this was intended for an afternoon reception gown, but can be changed to a theatre and evening gown without in any way interfering with the first plan. Plain satin or velvet, a bit of rare old lace or other trimming of genuine value can be used on the waist of such a gown, but it will far more than improve it if any cheap or ineffective trimming is chosen.

LITTLE TALES FROM NEW BOOKS

THE infamous Captain Morgan and his piratical crew were sometimes in tight places in Panama, and on one occasion were reduced to eating their leathern bags. "Some persons," says one of the company, Esquemelin, whose narrative is reproduced in "The Buccaneers in the West Indies," "who never were out of their mothers' kitchen may ask how these pirates could eat, swallow and digest these pieces of leather, so hard and dry. Unto whom I only answer: That could they experiment what hunger, or rather, famine is, they would certainly find the manner, by their own necessity, as the pirates did. First, these took the leather and sliced it in pieces. Then did they beat it between two stones and rub it, often dipping it in the water to render it by these means supple and tender. Lastly, they scraped off the hair and roasted or broiled it upon the fire. And being thus cooked they cut it into small morsels and ate it, helping it down with frequent gulps of water, which by good fortune they had right at hand."

Malingering is common in jail, but surely a case quoted from his own experience by Dr. Quinton, the late Governor of Holloway, in "Crime and Criminals" (Longmans) is a record. The "hero" was a violent prisoner who feigned stiffness of the index finger to avoid caskin picking. He was so angry when the finger was forcibly bent that, on returning to his cell, he promptly placed the offending finger in the hinges of his table, which was attached to the cell wall, and violently raised the leaf, with the result that the finger was absolutely shattered and had to be removed.

Another case, even more remarkable in its way, was that of the notorious American criminal, Bidwell, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life in connection with the Bank of England forgeries.

"He was in good health on conviction, but never did any active work in prison. Feigning loss of power in his legs, he lay in bed from day to day, and from year to year, defying all efforts of persuasion, and resisting all unpleasant coercive measures devised to make him work. When I saw him at the bottom of the end of eight or nine years of his sentence, long disease of his legs had rendered him almost a cripple. The muscles were extremely wasted, and both hip and knee joints were contracted in a state of semi-flexion, so that he lay doubled up in a huddle. Though he was examined time after time by experts, no one succeeded in discovering any organic disease, or any cause for his condition other than his own feigned depression, never to do a day's work for the British Government—a threat which I believe he ultimately carried out."

Probably the biggest cannibal orgy on record is one at which Miss Beatrice Grimshaw tells in "The New New Guinea" (Hutchinson). "In 1858 a shipload of Chinamen was being taken down to Australia. The vessel was wrecked upon a reef close to Ross Island (New Guinea). The officers escaped in boats, but were never after words heard of. As for the Chinamen numbering 320, the natives captured them, and put them on a small barren island, where they had no food, and no means of getting away. They kept their prisoners supplied with food from the mainland, and every now and then carried away a few of them to eat, until all but one old man had been devoured. This one survived remarkably in getting away, and told something of the story, which seems to have met with general disbelief. True it is, however, on the evidence of the bones of those who did the deed."

A characteristic story of John Bright is told by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor in her new book, "T. P. O'Connor." He was at dinner one night with an M. P. whose wife by an accident shared her husband's democratic sentiments. John Bright was sitting near his hostess, and she was rather annoyed at having him among her smart guests, and thought to give him a direct snub, so she said during a pause in the conversation:

"Mr. Bright, this rug, I understand, was made by you, and I am very dissatisfied with it. I have only had it a short time, and it is very shabby and badly made."

When going away from home, or a any change of habitat, he is a wise man who numbers among his belongings a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. Change of food and water is some strange place where there are no doctors may bring on an attack of dysentery. He then has a standard remedy at hand with which to cope with the disorder, and furthermore he can successfully fight the ailment and subdue it.

'PILLS' LIKE A FILE

So Harsh and Drastic are Many Pills as to Seriously Injure Health

In a letter written from him home in Valencia, Mr. Marsh Selwyn does justice to thousands by drawing attention to the injuries inflicted upon delicate people by drastic purgative pills.

"For a long time I suffered from constipation. This condition compelled the use of pills. Like many another, I made the unwise choice of using pills that were like lightning in their activity, began to be filled with intestinal disturbances, constant rumblings, gas in the bowels and diarrhoea. I grew pale and emaciated. Then the doctor told me drastic irritating pills had caused atrophy of the bowels, an almost incurable disease. Explaining my situation to a friend, he advised a trial of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I speedily experienced the healing and curative effect they exert on the stomach, liver and bowels. The intestines, freed from irritating drugs, rapidly regained natural tone, the bowels acted as if nature were at work. Dr. Hamilton's Pills were at work. I know it will be of value of thousands to know that a pill as mild and curative as Dr. Hamilton's is available to the ailing."

For bowel disorders, such as constipation, liver and stomach derangement, there is no pill so invariably sure to cure as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Refuse a substitute. Sold in 25c boxes at all dealers, or The Catarrhology Co. Kingston, Ont.

"Is it?" said Mr. Bright, getting up deliberately from the table and taking a silver candlestick which he put down upon the floor and, getting upon his knees, closely examined the carpet. "You are quite right," he said, blithely getting up. "It is a bad carpet, and I will order my firm to send you another in its place." And then he calmly resumed his political conversation and the dinner went on.

In a primary school examination, one which I once had the pleasure of presiding over, one of the questions was with regard to the five senses. One of the bright pupils handled the subject thus:

"The five senses are: Sleeping, sobbing, crying, yawning, coughing. By the sixth sense is meant an extra one which some folks have. This is snoring."

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women at home, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The results from their use are quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.



ABSORBINE
Is a safe, pleasant, non-toxic remedy for relieving various pains. It is a natural condition of the body, and it is the only remedy that can be used in all cases. It is a natural condition of the body, and it is the only remedy that can be used in all cases. It is a natural condition of the body, and it is the only remedy that can be used in all cases.

Home DYEING
Save Money
and Dress Well
Try it! Simple as Washing



DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT!
Dress in color, a color that is as good as new. No more faded dresses. No more faded dresses. No more faded dresses. No more faded dresses. No more faded dresses.



A New Head In 30 Minutes
Exchange that aching, throbbing, pulsing, swollen head for a clear, cool, comfortable one by using
NA-DRU-CO Headache Water
25c a box at your druggist or by mail from
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, 25

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

Sackett Plaster Board
The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE PLOW OUR HOPE

*This was One of the Significant Phrases Recently
Used by the Prime Minister of Great Britain*

There is Only One Way to Reduce the

HIGH COST OF LIVING

That is to

INCREASE PRODUCTION

Everyone cannot OPERATE A FARM,
but every GARDEN that is cultivated
this year will increase the Food Supply.

EVERY HEN YOU SEE
will mean more chickens, and also MORE
EGGS. These will mean INCREASED
VITALITY IN CANADA. This may be THE
WAY IN WHICH YOU CAN HELP.

**THIS SHOULD BE CANADA'S GREAT
YEAR OF NATIONAL SERVICE**

The appeal comes to everyone whether
you live in a City, Town or Village or on a
Farm. No matter how small your garden
patch is, it will help.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is at your service. If you want
information or assistance, write to the Department, or write to the nearest School of Agriculture
or Demonstration Farm and your request will have immediate attention.

TEST ALL THE SEEDS YOU SOW

We will do this for you if you send in a sample of the seed.

FARM HELP. If you require farm help, write to one of the following:—

Agent of Department of Agriculture, Board of Trade Building, Lethbridge.
Agent of Department of Agriculture, Dairy Commissioner's Office, Calgary.
Agent of Department of Agriculture, Office of Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton.

Let this year be one of

THE GREATEST EFFORT OF ALBERTA

We shall be pleased to mail you bulletins upon "Vegetable Gardening," "Poultry Raising," or any other agricultural endeavor, as well as to give assistance through the officials of the Department.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture



HORSE SHOW

AND AUCTION SALE OF 500 BULLS

292 Shorthorns, 168 Herefords, 42 Aberdeen Angus, 7 Galloways, 1 Red Polled

Special features at the Horse Show such as Jumping Competition, Tent
Pegging, Push Ball Competition and Alberta's new \$11,900 bull.

: : CALGARY : :

April 10th to 13th

Judging Starts April 10th. Sale Morning April 11th

Single fare for return transportation from Alberta stations.
Freight paid on bulls bought to nearest station for nominal fee.

Send for catalogue to

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary

ALBERTA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS, CALGARY

Elkton News

Well, hello, everybody!

A number of young people of this district attended the sale and dance at Big Prairie on the 23rd, although the "weatherman" did his best to frighten the young people, but as the proceeds were for a good cause they ventured out, and all reported having a good time.

Miss Bunker was a week end visitor at Mount Pleasant Farm.

Mr. Blain is busily engaged hauling lumber to build a veranda on his house.

Mrs. Reimer of Three Hills is visiting her son H. H. Reimer.

Miss Gertie Hogg is visiting her uncle in Calgary.

The many friends of Mr. M. May are glad to hear he has returned after having spent the winter with his son in Medicine Hat.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

FEB. 23RD, 1917

MISS FLOSSIE BLAIN,

DEAR FRIEND—I will write and let you know that I received your parcel that you sent me on the 28th of December, and I wish to thank you very much for it and I also send my best regards to the Elkton Comfort Committee for the presents they sent me. I have been away from the battalion

long or I would have had the parcel sooner.

I am well now and hoping that you are all the same around Elkton when you receive this letter.

I left the hospital on the 6th of February and went to the convalescent camp No. 6 and I am going to the base detail camp to-morrow and I will soon be up the line again.

I hope that the war will not last much longer, for I know that the boys would like to get back home again and see the dear ones they left at home. I would like to get home myself for I don't like this country very much anyway.

I guess that I will have to close hoping to hear from you soon and with best wishes and regards to the Elkton comfort committee.

No. 73683, PTE LEO. W. BLAIN,
15th Canadian Scottish Division,
3rd Brigade,
No. 1 Company,
B. E. F., France

Gore Notes

March 27th

Mrs. H. E. Pearson spent a few days last week at Elkton visiting her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. R. Moon, who have returned from a visit to their old home in Michigan.

Mr. E. Blain made a business trip to Glenora during the week.

The concert and box social which was to have been held in the school-house on Friday evening has been postponed for a couple of weeks on account of the storm.

Several circumstances conducted to the attendance being so small that no meeting of the Mountain View Women's Institute was held last Thursday.

We are sorry to say that Everett, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Blain, has been ill for several days.

April and
Mrs. Geo. Theraux of Lethbridge was a visitor at Mrs. H. E. Pearson's during the week.

A team belonging to Mr. Foster ran away with a load of oats. Luckily no serious damage was done.

News was received that two former Gore young people, Miss Josephine Loveland and Mr. Henry Rollier were married a few days ago. Congratulations.

Mrs. W. H. Alt arrived home on Friday after an extended visit to her daughter in Nebraska.

Friday, March 30th, was public examination and visitors day at the school. About a dozen visitors were present. Lunch was served at noon and everyone seemed quite pleased.

Lattice and colds are the order of the day.

Mountain View Women's Institute

NOTICE—The concert and box social which was to have been held in the Gore schoolhouse on March 23rd, has been postponed until April 6th. Everybody come.

MR. R. C. EMERSON, Sec. Treas.

Neapolis News

Mr. P. G. Johnston and two sons arrived from Toronto, Ont., on Friday.

Ronald Johnston was at the Child Hospital. He has been suffering from the effects of infantile paralysis, as has six operations performed by surgeon Dr. Gabe, with the result that his walking has greatly improved.

Pirie Barnes has undergone an operation for appendicitis last Thursday and is progressing favorably.

Ed. Liesemer is waiting a smile, these days on account of the arrival of a fine baby boy.

A concert will be held at the Neapolis school on the evening of April 13th, and will consist of a program, box social and bazaar. All are cordially invited and the ladies are requested to bring anything for sale at the bazaar. Watch for particulars in next week's issue.

Notice--Westerdale Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that his honor Judge Jennison, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 29th, A.D. 1917, has appointed Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room in the town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, for taxes due to the said municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Secretary-Treasurer

Notice--Mountain View Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that his honor Judge Jennison, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated February 26th, A.D. 1917, has appointed Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room in the town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

Auction Sale

JOHN COOK

Under instructions from John Cook, I will sell by Public Auction on the old James farm at Elkton, 1 mile north and 16 miles straight west of Didsbury, on

Tuesday, April 10th

the following, consisting of:

17 HEAD OF HORSES—Team geldings, wgt. 3400; team geldings, 8 and 9 yrs., wgt. 2700; team geldings 6 and 10 yrs., wgt. 2700; gelding, 3 yrs., wgt. 1000; gelding, 2 yrs., wgt. 1100; 2 mares, 2 yrs.; 2 black mares, 2 yrs.; saddle pony; aged work horse, weight 1300; 2 mares, wgt. 1000; young colt; 6 brood sows due to farrow in April; 500 bushels seed oats, CASH

CATTLE, CHICKENS, Etc. — 3 good milk cows, fresh; 2 1 yr.-old heifers; 2 spring calves; 5 doz chickens; 2 turkeys; 4 ducks; 2 wolf hounds; Deering binder; set sleighs; rake; forks Deering mower; buggy; seeder; farm wagon with new box; breaking plow; sulky plow, 16 in.; saddle; disc harrow; 3 set heavy harness; cream separator; chains, etc.

Sale to start at 12 30 p.m. sharp
Lunch at Noon

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all credit amounts.

G. R. SFXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night for farrier work and surgery in all districts.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS

Title to same vested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for Homesteads and Sale, Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing land and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

ESTRAY

On the south east half of Sec. 13, Tp. 28, Rge. 31, W. 4, coming 2-yr.-old steer, no visible brand, red, brockel face, white under belly, tall white tipped. Seen in the neighborhood since July 1916. W. F. SICK, Brand Reader

ESTRAY

On the premises of A. A. Perrin, N. E. 10 31 15, one bay yearling mare, white neck, hind feet white, left front foot white, no visible brand; has been around the premises since October last. W. F. SICK, Brand Reader

ESTRAY

On the premises of John Bogner, Sec. 18, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5, sorrel gelding with two white hind feet, pony, aged, left front foot white, white face, branded on left shoulder; came to the place about two months ago. W. F. SICK, Brand Reader



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

French Efficiency

French Have Beat the Germans at Their Own Game

We have long been taught to believe that efficiency is but a synonym for Germany, but, viewing the economic wonders accomplished by France since the beginning of the war, it seems scarcely too much to say that Frenchmen have beat the Germans at their own game. It is not alone, nor even chiefly, in the perfection of her military machine that Frenchmen have manifested a marvellous and unexpected talent for organization and the elimination of waste, but rather in the development and conservation of natural resources. Robbed of half her coal supply, three-quarters of her iron and steel manufacturing plants, and nine-tenths of her iron ore by the Teuton invasion, France seemed doomed to speedy destruction owing to the lack of these essentials of modern warfare. The amazing fact is that France has taken what was left to her of her coal and iron industry, and has so conserved and developed it as to not only supply her own requirements, but also to be able to give to her allies nearly a quarter of her total output in arms and ammunition. Of course, France has purchased great supplies of arms and munitions from the United States and other neutral countries, but great quantities of these, as well as of her own manufactures, have been turned over to Russia, Belgium, Roumania and Serbia. The boast of the Chicago packing houses that they make use of "everything but the squeal" must have been surpassed by France, where, to accomplish such remarkable results, French ingenuity must also have found a way to use "the squeal." This efficiency, if carried over into peace times, must vastly increase the industrial output of France.

Where the U-Boat Fails

Taken by itself the presence of a German surface raider in the open seas impresses one with a sense of Teutonic daring and resourcefulness. It also suggests a limitation of Teutonic achievement. Why should a surface boat, vulnerable to attack and almost certain to be run down eventually, be sent out if a submersible could be made to do the work? The answer seems to be that, great as has been the German advance in the construction of under-sea vessels, these craft still have their distinct limitations and are as yet unavailable for indefinite, hand-to-mouth cruises. They can operate effectively within reach of a base and can make stated cross-sea voyages, but they have still to prove themselves serviceable as tramp adventurers.—Detroit Free Press.

Stale Bread Cheaper Than Meat

Stale bread is now being used in various forms as a food for stock and poultry, the demand for it being very strong because at the present time it is less expensive than meat. In some cases it is fed to animals with skimmed milk, and in others it serves as a base for some brand of stock food. The bread utilized for these purposes is what is returned unsold by the retail dealers to the bakeries. The bakers take these stale loaves and break them up and dry them for several days on the tops of ovens. The dried pieces are then put in bags and sold by the carload lots. On a large farm near Pittsford, Vt., about 100 very fine hogs are raised for market each year. These animals are fed largely on stale bread and skimmed milk, the bread being shipped, tons at a time, from New York City.

The Governor-General's Titles

Readers will be interested in knowing the full titles of our new Governor-General. Here they are, as given in his first proclamation: His Excellency the Right Honorable Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; one of His Majesty's Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.—Montreal Herald.

Winter Flowers

The Chinese sacred lily is a very ornamental flower for indoors and easily taken care of. The bulbs can be bought at any florist's at a trifling cost. Place the bulbs in a large glass dish filled with water, surrounding them with pebbles and shells to keep them in an upright position. In from three to five days the little shoots begin to show and grow very rapidly, and in six weeks the lily will bloom. A few bits of charcoal hidden among the pebbles will keep the water pure. The water absorbed by the plants should always be renewed at least once a day. Have the dish containing the lilies about four inches deep. The more ornamental it is the better.

Windsor chairs made their first appearance on this side of the water about 1730, in Philadelphia. Advertisements of them abound in the newspapers up to 1800. These chairs were originally invariably painted green.

Egypt Exporting Eggs

Millions of Eggs From the Nile Country

News that Egypt has exported quite recently some seven million eggs caused one to realize quite suddenly that the Nile is becoming the world's greatest henry. One has generally associated the Nile with wheat and sand, but the land of the Pharaohs is really well adapted and fitted for the poultry business.

The grain is near at hand, but above all the climate is constantly mild and generally uniform. The days are long and there is no need of keeping the hens under cover during the winter months. Long days and out of doors the poultry journals tell us are the two great requisites for egg production. Egypt having them both, the egg export does not seem so staggering. Also eggs have never approached a value nearer their weight in gold than at present. Egyptian eggs are selling in the London market at 35c a dozen.

Why Immigration Is Encouraged

Exploding Some False Impressions That Have Been Circulated

There appears to be a very general impression in the United States that the war has drained Canada of its young men. While it is true that Canada has responded to the call to arms with a record of which she will always be proud, it is a mistake to suppose that the Dominion is now a country of women and old men. According to a statement made by Sir Sam Hughes in the Dominion House of Commons, January 30th, there are still in Canada 788,000 single men. This, out of a total population of about 8,000,000 shows that enlistment in Canada, great as it has been, has by no means robbed the country of its man power. It also sets at rest absurd rumors circulated from time to time to the effect that immigration was being encouraged to Canada for military reasons. Immigration to Canada is being encouraged particularly for industrial and development reasons, and although Canada will gain by the immigrant coming, it is much surer that the immigrant will gain by throwing in his lot with a country which is just on the threshold of its development.

"Pigs is Pigs"

A Guaranteed, Standardized Product Is Always the Safest Purchase

Out in Wisconsin there's a farmer who makes a specialty of nice fat pigs. These he makes into sausages. But they aren't just plain sausages. No! They have a trade-mark name and a guarantee, and through the spending of a little money for advertising, they are known all over the United States.

Result: When Mrs. Housewife wants sausage she goes to the store and asks for "Jones' sausage"—not just plain "sausage" of unknown quality and makeup. She pays no more but she gets something which she knows to be good—always good, always the same. Smith makes sausages, too; so does Deacon Peters and Hank Rouser, and hundreds of other folks. But they have not honored their product with a name, and talked about it—and so, presumably, they are not quite willing to stand up in meeting and say right out loud: "Those are my sausages—made of all-right stuff, and I'll back 'em up with my last dollar!" Consequently, no one can blame Mrs. Housewife for demanding "Jones'."

The same thing holds true of soap, wearing apparel, shoes, coffee, or any of the many things that Mrs. Housewife buys. It's easier and safer for her to buy a guaranteed, standardized, known product, than an unknown one at the same price.

"Pigs is pigs"—but some pigs have a name and always answer to it, and some haven't. Better stick to what you know.—The Farm Journal.

Another View of the Tanks

The now well-described British "tank" is thus portrayed as seen in a London picture show:—"She's among the barbed wire out there on the right. It vanishes like cotton threads or spider's web across a road when a motor car goes by. Trees go. Snags are planed out. The mud we were seeing so much of ten minutes ago is so much butter to her. She'll hoist like a ship at sea. She grows smaller and smaller, crawling on to where the shells are bursting, crawling on with those men inside, crawling on with a perfectly absurd indifference to all the evident laws of nature, to everything except her supreme absurd and fantastic mission in life, or death."

An Engineer's Record

John Adams, a citizen of London Ont., who has just died in his 89th year, took pride in the fact that during a service of 44 years as a locomotive engineer he never met with an accident. The record is a worthy one and is proof of skill and carefulness on the part of the engineer in question. It is to the credit of locomotive drivers in general that quite a few of them retire from the service after many years without the memory of a single serious accident.—Montreal Gazette.

London May Be Lighted Again

"Safety First" Experts See Danger in Continued Darkening of the City.

"Safety First" has become the cry in London. Strangely enough, the experts recommend a relaxation in the enforcement of the anti-light regulations, apparently fearing the Zeppelins less than the danger of unlighted streets.

Another remarkable rule is proposed. For ages Englishmen, stubbornly illegal, have required drivers to keep to the left and pedestrians to the right. Now the rule of the road for both vehicles and pedestrians is to keep to the left.

Thirty-four local authorities in the metropolitan area, nine associations representing road users, six railway companies, eight tramway and omnibus undertakings, three trade unions connected with the transport workers, and a number of prominent lighting and carrying companies met under the presidency of Lord Sydenham and inaugurated a comprehensive "safety first" campaign, appointing for general purposes a committee on street dangers, a committee on publicity, a committee of drivers, and an educational committee, afterward considering many safety first suggestions.

First among these was a scheme for street lighting, colored lighting for street refugees and obstructions and the production of an effective luminous paint for better whitening the curbs. Before the degree of increased lighting for London is decided upon the street dangers committee will thoroughly consider the question. Lord Sydenham is among the converts to a better illuminated London, and unless the Zeppelins show formidable activity the increased lighting is expected to spread rapidly in all British cities.

Canada at War

Canada's Loyalty Is Called Wonderful by U. S. Newspaper

A brief despatch from Ottawa gives incidentally the total enlistment in Canada for the European war, putting the figures at 387,409. This includes the enrollment of the last week or two, which is said to have been showing a renewed inclination among the Dominion's people to offer their services for overseas fighting, a change in tendency that evoked the despatch mentioned.

The enlistment of 387,409 is fairly amazing when all the facts are considered. It is 4.7 per cent. of the whole population and at the same ratio of enlistment from Great Britain and Ireland would have been by this time three and a quarter millions. Few estimates of the British contribution to allied forces put the number as high as three millions. All these estimates take in the colonial contributions. If figures are a guide, the colonials in Canada are more loyal to the empire than are the inhabitants of the motherland itself.

Zeppelin Raiders Must Be Scientific

It is not generally recognized that besides the dangers which fire from the enemy subjects Zeppelin raiders to, there is extreme hardship to be endured and also a grave peril which is inherent in the dirge itself because of the high altitude at which it must fly. At the great altitude necessary the cold is so severe that the men are covered with icicles. The danger is great, for, apart from the shells, the rareness of the air causes it to penetrate into the gas holders, with the consequence that the hydrogen and oxygen form an explosive gas mixture which catches fire from the least spark. For this reason, the men have to wear felt boots, as nailed boots might draw a spark by touching some metal object in the gondola. It is almost impossible to send the same crew on two successive expeditions, for their nerves will not stand it.

He Did as He Was Told

The class was seated, ready for recitation, when a young student rushed in and dropped a great pile of books on the floor. The nervous professor jumped and then said angrily:

"Young man, go down to the president's office and drop those books just like that."

The youth departed, returning in a few moments and calmly taking his seat in class.

"Did you do as I told you to?" demanded the irate professor.

"Yes, sir."

"What did the president say?"

"Nothing," coolly returned the student. "He wasn't there."—Ladies Home Journal.

The medal which the municipality of Verdun recently decided to have struck is finished. On the obverse it bears the symbolical figure of France with helmet and sword and the inscription "On ne passe pas" (They shall not get through). On the reverse are the arms of Verdun and the date of the German attack, February 21, 1916.

Madge: You shouldn't be so angry with him. Didn't he give you something?

Marjorie: But it wasn't a real Christmas present. It was something useful and just what I wanted for ever so long.—Judge.

"The Blonde Beast"

German Philosopher Described The Teutonic Butcher Very Clearly

How many people who use the term "the blonde beast" to describe the Teutonic butcher can say off-hand in what connection and by whom it was first used?

The question was raised a day or two ago in a well-known London club, and the Erudite Member told his hearers to look in "The Genealogy of Morals," by the German philosopher Nietzsche. Due search led to the discovery of the passages in which this truthfully descriptive epithet first appeared.

When the Germans discard the last traces of superficial civilization "they revert," says Nietzsche, "to the beast of prey's innocence of conscience, and become rejoicing monsters, who perhaps go on their way, after a hideous sequence of murder, conflagration, violation, torture, with as much gaiety and equanimity as if they had merely taken part in some student gambols. Deep in the nature of all these noble races there lurks unmistakably the beast of prey, the blonde-beast, lustfully roving in search of booty and victory. From time to time the beast demands an outlet, an escape, a return to the wilderness. That the lambs should bear a grudge against the great birds of prey is in no way surprising; but that is no reason why we should blame the great birds of prey for picking up the little lambs."—London Daily Telegraph.

The German Idol

Hindenburg Eclipses the Kaiser in Eyes of Germans

The extent to which Hindenburg is eclipsing the German Emperor is being much remarked upon throughout Germany, says the Zurich correspondent of the Central News. It is Hindenburg who has the courage to tell the German people that their production of munitions is being overtaken by the Allies; it is Hindenburg, not Hohenzollern, who, after two and a half years of warfare, demands of the German people the great sacrifice of the levy en masse. The Kaiser, at this critical of all moments, is content to remain in the background, leaving Hindenburg to command not only "my armies," but also "my people."

Not all the blood of the Hohenzollerns has been able to save the Emperor William from eclipse at this supreme crisis.

At the present moment Hindenburg appears in German eyes as Bismarck and Moltke rolled into one. "Hindenburg has confidence," says a manifesto issued by the German Union of Agriculturists, "and with him and by him all the German people have confidence in the agriculturists."

Not only the Kaiser himself but the whole Hohenzollern dynasty is suffering eclipse as a result of this great war which now clearly threatens the downfall of Prussian militarism. I hear on every side that, especially since his ignominious failure at Verdun, the Crown Prince is spoken of everywhere in Germany in terms of contempt.

Unit Breaking is Necessity

Canadian Contingents Used as Reinforcements to Fill up Gaps

The practice of the Canadian military authorities in England of breaking up units trained in Canada, of which Col. Pelletier, agent-general for Quebec, stated recently in an interview in the Morning Post, had caused some disappointment in the Dominion, has been followed, we are authoritatively informed, not from choice but from military necessity. Contingents which have been coming from Canada for a long time past have been utilized as reinforcements to fill up the gaps caused by casualties in the Canadian forces. As the contingents arrive they are, when ready for active service, drawn upon to take the place of the killed and wounded and thus keep regiments at the front up to normal strength.—London Post.

May Control Stature of Human Body

Scientists at the University of California have discovered the substance that produces growth in the human body. Tethelin is what they call it. It is located in the pituitary body at the base of the brain and by retarding or accelerating its functions it may be possible, according to the Berkeley scientists, to control the stature of human beings.

Announcement of the discovery was made by Dr. T. B. Robertson, professor of biochemistry, who said that he had succeeded in isolating tethelin and that he believed it was the first time in the history of biological science that it had been done.

A Soft Answer

Mrs. Newcomb—Good morning, is this Miss Wise's academy?

Mrs. Binks (hotly)—No, it is not. This is a private house, and these are my own children.

Mrs. Newcomb (hastily)—Why, I thought it must be a school, because the children look so educated and scholarly—and refined, you know.

Mrs. Binks (genially)—Oh, yes, of course. Come in and sit down. Lucy, call your six brothers and five sisters and introduce them to the lady, while I just put on my hat to show her where Miss Wise's school is.—Tit-Bits.

The Price of Milk

The Hard Conditions that Confront Farmers in These Times

I have noticed the articles appearing in the Public Ledger on the production and price of milk, and consider it altogether unreasonable to expect further concessions from farmers who are already only getting fifty per cent. of the cost to the consumer. I could feed three or four more cows, but I'm not going to work for nothing. If the city people want to eat tallow instead of paying the farmer a living price for butter they may also look up other sources for milk.

If the young folks in the city were obliged to work early and late like farmers' sons and daughters must, feeding and caring for cows, they would consider their compensation meager.

The only man who can figure profit out of a dairy now is the one who grows nearly all his grain feed and has family help not on salary. City folks need not start a howl about the cost of milk, meat and produce at prevailing prices. Farm produce has not yet reached the limit of high prices. So long as the rural population is getting more depleted, and people want to be where the band plays, don't pin any faith in a reduced cost of living. It appears to me that any human being of ordinary common sense should be able to discern the trend of advanced prices of beef, pork, dairy products and vegetables.

Our country population formerly was figured at about forty per cent. I have recently learned that it is falling rapidly, and those who are in the rural districts are, like the city folks, getting the motoring fad and neglecting their work and their church. Some day you will see such mischief summed up in gigantic figures—not merely in the waste of time and funds. There are still greater evils indirectly caused when our attention is diverted from its usual course of duties.

The best advice I can give a city man who kicks about the cost of milk or vegetables is to get some gumption about him, move to the country, and farm. If he can produce milk for less than fourteen cents a gallon he is going some. If he can control the rainfall and make crops grow just as he wants them that will be all right. He will not adopt an eight-hour day during the growing season, but if he is careful works hard and with good management grows harvests and stores for the winter, he can have his ratio of leisure; but not when the big crowds are on the boardwalk.—D. C. Kauffman in the Public Ledger.

Blaming the Newspapers

About everything on the earth and under the sea has been blamed for the high prices, and now a travelling man writes a letter and blames the newspapers. He asks: "Why did not the newspapers give some warning of the coming high prices so that people could, in a measure, have prepared for them? Editors must be acquainted with all current events, both financial and industrial, and know something of the tendency of the times. Were they in 'caboots' with the men who bought large quantities of goods when the prices were low and are selling them when the prices have risen?" This travelling man most carefully has not been reading the editorial columns of the newspapers very closely.—Omaha World-Herald.

48,798 Suicides in Five Years

The Spectator, an insurance paper of New York, states that there have been 48,798 suicides in the United States in five years. San Diego, Cal., has the record of the biggest suicide rate in the country, it being 63.3 per 100,000 of population. San Francisco is not far behind, having a rate of 55.7. Sacramento is also a place conducive to suicide, apparently, for its rate is 51.2. August, Ga., had the lowest rate of all American cities which were investigated, the record in 1915 being four persons per 100,000. Mobile, Ala., also was low, with 5.3. Auburn, N.Y., had a record of 5.4.

Andean Keyholes

A curiosity of Andean villages are the doors of the houses, which are hard to open and hard to close, but which, despite the intricacy of the locks, admit the air freely on all sides. Harry A. Franck describes one such door, writing in the Century Magazine of the town of San Pablo, Colombia. "The keyhole was in the shape of a swan; others in the town, and all through Narino, have the form of a man, horse, goose and a dozen other ludicrous shapes. These home-made doors of Andean villages never fit easily, and their locks always have some peculiar idiosyncrasy of their own, so that by the time the traveller learns to unlock the door of his lodging without native assistance he is ready to move on."

A California watchmaker has invented an eight-hour clock which he purposes for use under the eight-hour law and with which he hopes to revolutionize time-keeping in the United States. The clock has but eight figures on the dial, with a small square in its centre which shows M from midnight to eight in the morning; N from eight in the morning to four in the afternoon and E from four in the afternoon to midnight.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"I sometimes think that Dolly cared too much for me. She had no ambition for herself—it was all for me. She ought to be doing better work than she is, but she doesn't care about it. Dolly's idea was that she should work at book-illustrating and I at painting. She loathes the ballet-girls. I am not surprised. But no one wants ideal painting nowadays. That picture you like—'The Haystack in the Floods'—no one would give a ten-pound note for it; while the ballet-girls go off like hot cakes."

"I will give you a hundred for the 'Haystack,'" said the Squire, quietly.

"My dear fellow! No you won't. It is only your decency. The 'Haystack' has been on my hands for the last three years—my wife says as a warning to paint no more haystacks. I believe she'd miss it if it was gone."

"I want it," said the Squire obstinately. "It's a speculation. I believe in catching an artist young—before his work goes up in value."

Egerton laughed joyously. The statement was palpably not to be taken as earnest.

"You old Jew!" he said. "You can have it for thirty pounds. Even so it will put my pictures up in my wife's estimation. She's delightfully unimaginative—with that face. You couldn't believe how she thinks in pounds, shillings, and pence."

"A hundred," said the Squire, "else the 'Haystack' may go elsewhere."

"If you're in earnest. I suppose you can afford to be an art patron? Think of finding one here. I used to have dreams of the rich patron who would discover me and put me beyond the need of ballet-girls for ever. How delighted Dolly will be! And Granny—in another way. She wants a jaunt to London. I don't see why she shouldn't have it now, out of the despised 'Haystack.'"

He was so exhilarated that he lighted up the Squire's elderly heart, as he had taken to calling that organ to himself, perhaps by way of recalling his memory to the fact that his years had entered the fourth decade.

They were out on a country road by this time. Egerton was talking away in excited good humor. He was telling the tale of how he had met his wife, the daughter of a broken-down, rather raffish younger son of a peer, who lived in an Essex village on a wretched income, and turned his daughters out to work for him. The old gentleman had ways of supplementing his income—undesirable ways in a relative—to which Egerton alluded cheerfully with his—to the Squire—embarrassing frankness.

"Poor little girl!" said he. "They'd apprenticed her to a milliner not far from Oxford street. She did not get on there. The brute of a woman who ran the place said she was stupid and lazy. My poor girl! When she ran up against me it was a question of looking for a job as a chorus-girl or trying for a mannequin's at one of the big drapers'. I was better than either. Old Tracey won't look at us. When he found his new son-in-law wasn't good even for a fiver, he washed his hands of us. I'd have given it to the poor old devil. Not Granny. There'd never be anything in the purse only for my practical wife."

Someone vaulted a gate in front of them into the road and came their way, and the Squire knew who he was instinctively with a sudden hot red as of the natural man, which he could not have explained to himself.

"Hullo, Cooper!" said Lionel Egerton. "We haven't seen you for a long time. Thought you'd been away."

"So I have—for a few days. I'll come over this afternoon and put on the new wheels to the mailcart. I don't know what Mrs. Egerton can

have been thinking of me for not having done it before."

The Squire stood by, not looking at the man for whom he had a sudden loathing. He knew exactly how Cooper looked for all his averted gaze. Egerton apparently had not thought of introducing them. The fellow was good-looking of a sort in his rough, ill-made clothes. He had something of a brilliant gipsy complexion, bold, dark eyes, with yellow whites to them; dark, curling hair. His voice had a richness which had a suggestion of the South—only, the Squire called it in his own mind, loathing the man.

He forced himself to look at what he loathed. Hilary had been quite right. Cooper was not the sort of man one would care to introduce to ladies of one's family, he thought, and was enraged against Lionel Egerton.

"I believe I've seen you before," he said, in a cold, haughty voice.

An extraordinary change came over Cooper's face, and passed so rapidly that the Squire wondered if he had not imagined it. Something of fear, of defiance, of insolence. It was gone and the man was answering him in the easy, oily voice.

"Very likely, Mr. Meyrick. I've seen you, of course. I've been here for some months, and we have knocked up against each other once or twice."

"You were at Breakback Hill the night of the accident?"

"Ah, yes, I was. And you? You were doing great work, Mr. Meyrick. I wasn't sure it was you but I thought when I saw you riding afterwards that I recognized you."

There was another change in his face, as though he had lowered his guard, had become easy from being tense, watchful.

"And you," said the Squire unwillingly, "you did more than fifty men."

Something that was not altogether unbecoming came into the face of easy assurance, giving it a momentary dignity; something of dislike for being praised for achievements which their doer was not likely to overvalue. At least, the Squire said to himself conscientiously, this was a man of courage. He conceded so much with a grudgingness unlike him. For the rest the man was a boaster. He detested his voice. He could not have explained to himself his dislike of the man, so strong was it, like a primitive emotion.

Some vague memory stirred in him. He had seen the man before—in a soldier's tunic, his head close-cropped, younger, less florid—or someone very like him. He puzzled over the remembrance. Where was it? When?

"I should always trust Cooper in any emergency," Lionel Egerton was saying, with a friendly hand on the man's shoulder. "You don't know the debt we are under to him, Squire. Perhaps Dolly told you? I sometimes dream of it—Dolly and little Susan at the level crossing; the express coming round the corner; the little pony jibbing, right in the path of the express. If this fellow had not happened to be there, with his steady head and quick wit in an emergency—Good Lord!"

So that was it! That explained the acceptance by the Egertons, even by Mrs. Egerton, who was not naturally a Bohemian, and disliked him—of a man obviously not a gentleman. The Squire put away a harsh word because the fellow had saved Dolly. With that florid color, that voice; not of the stuff of which gentlemen are made. He wished himself—if not himself, another man—had saved Dolly. All at once in his own mind he conceded that the fellow had laid him, as well as the others, under a debt that could never be paid. What folly was this, with his forty years! If he had been Hilary, now!

Cooper remarked with a certain uneasy jocularity that it was manners not to talk about people before their faces and turned off to something about the Point-to-Point Steeplechase to be run at Mildmay in the following week.

"Wish I could go," he said; "but I've business in London next week, so I've no chance of dropping a bit." Suddenly the Squire found his clue.

"Were you ever in Dublin?" he asked. "At the Island Bridge Bar-tracks? I was there in —"

"Never," said Cooper; but his eyes had blanched as though lightning had flashed before them. "I have never been in Dublin in my life."

As they went homeward, while Egerton talked of the various things, the Squire giving him only half an ear, elucidation flashed upon him.

"Cooper disappeared when the soldiers came that night," he said to himself. "And it was a detachment of Hussars—my own regiment. I believe he was in the regiment. But his name was not Cooper."

(To Be Continued.)

Dumb Victims of the War

Appalling Loss of Horses on Battle Fronts of Europe

"It is almost impossible for the mind to grasp the enormous wastage in horseflesh on the battle fronts of Europe," remarked Thomas Stevens, of Montreal, a capitalist who has supplied the French government with many horses in the last two years. "If you have never seen 2,500 horses in a bunch you cannot perhaps understand what a great number of animals that total makes. It has been estimated by the military experts of France that the wastage—and by wastage is meant the animals either killed or injured, and not death from natural causes—in the last two years on the west front was between forty-five and forty-seven thousand a month for every mile. In the first night of the drive at Verdun in eight hours there was a wastage of 5,011 on the three-mile front."

"Every eight miles along the west front there is a horse hospital. The percentage of horses in these hospitals is approximately 27 placed there for sickness, and from 48 to 72 per cent, because of injuries. The United States has supplied a large number of the horses used by the armies of the Allies. At the beginning of the war the French had about 525,000 horses, and the Germans approximately 720,000. The Allies, of course, have purchased many thousands of horses from the United States and Canada. The supply used by Germany came mostly from Austria-Hungary and Norway and Sweden."

"Since October, 1914, there have been shipped from this country to France and England about 2,815,000 horses. The French government has paid to exporters through New York for these animals something like 380 million dollars. Yet the United States still has a large supply of good horses left—not the cavalry kind, but for light and heavy artillery purposes."

He Wants the Cold Truth

When a man lands out of bed on a cold floor and goes down into a cold kitchen to start a fire in a cold stove, and walks down into a cold cellar to shake the furnace, and then looks at the family thermometer to find that it is only 15 degrees below zero, can you blame him for wanting to blow in a quarter for a new thermometer that will tell the truth?—Gaelic Mercury.

The Light That Failed

"I can't understand why Jenkins and his wife fell out. She used to call him the light of her life."

"Yes, so she did, but he went out too often."

Military Hospital Lantern Slides

Fear That Wounded Men Do Not Receive Proper Treatment Is Dispelled

An Ontario minister the other day borrowed from the Military Hospitals Commission a set of lantern slides. These slides show what goes on at the hospitals and sanatoria. That is, they show something of how our injured soldiers are being restored to health and to power for self-support, however serious their injuries may be. The minister exhibited the slides at three country churches under his charge. In returning the set he writes:

"My recording steward, who is also the postmaster and chairman of the local recruiting league, says they should be shown in every community. They meet the unrest in many families who have feared that the wounded who return will be forced to sell lead pencils or such like."

"What I should have done was to ask for them a longer period and

put them on in every available church in this district. A man with a well prepared lecture and a few local slides could render a valuable service to the country, both in allaying the unrest above referred to and in removing the prejudice in some families from which recruits might be secured."

The Troublesome Bore

Matt. W. Ransome, once Senator from North Carolina, made politeness a point of conscience. One day he saw the very worst bore of his acquaintance, and, with a short "Howdy-do?" brushed swiftly past. The bore, evidently hurt, proceeded sadly, Ransome's conscience smote him. After ten steps he turned, and with a pleasant smile called back:

"Good-bye, Simpkins! I've been thinking a mighty heap about you lately, Simpkins."

The bore's face relaxed. "Ah!" said he, returning.

Ransome waved him back wildly, crying: "I've been thinking a mighty heap about you lately, Simpkins, but don't come back, Simpkins, don't come back!"

Extremely Severe

Dyspepsia

Halifax (N.S.) Sergeant in the C.E.F.
Cured Completely by Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

SERGEANT DUNCAN MACNEIL, of the CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, writing from Europe this home address is 116, PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.) says:—

"For six years I suffered from frequent attacks of dyspepsia, each attack being more acute than the last. During one of these attacks life would become almost unbearable, and I would have to regulate my diet to liquid foods only, often being in bed for days at a time. I was under the care of a physician, and used all the remedies on the market, spending a small fortune, but obtained little or no relief. I became utterly discouraged, and had almost given up all hope of cure."

"When the war broke out I joined the Expeditionary Force and came to England. I had not been long there, however, when my old trouble returned, and I had to go to hospital. While in hospital a friend told me of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and I decided to try them. The first box brought such pronounced relief that I continued the treatment. To make a long story short, a complete cure was effected."

"Since taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets I have been through hardships almost beyond human endurance, but not once has my old trouble returned to bother me."

The above is the frank, clear testimony of a Canadian soldier. He has been cured of extremely severe dyspepsia, which even the healthful life of the training ground could not overcome, and he wishes to tell others that he owes that cure to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

FREE SAMPLE.

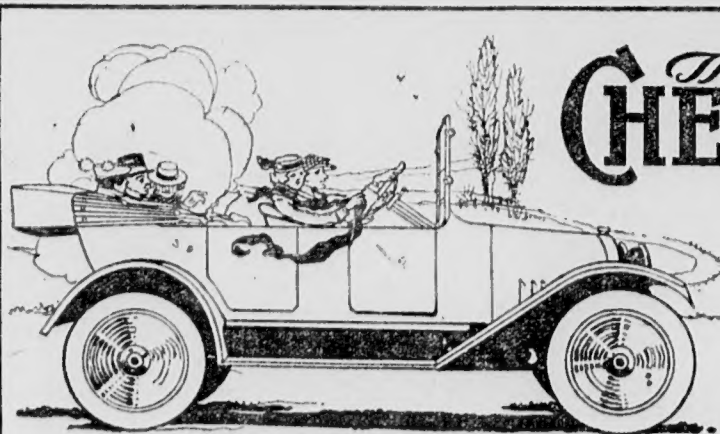
On receipt of 5 cents to cover mailing and packing, a generous free sample will be sent at once. Address: Harold P. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul street, Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alternative, and Anti-Spaemic, and the recognised remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Sleeplessness, Malnutrition, Nerve Paralysis, Anemia, Wasting Diseases, Infantile Weakness, Kidney Troubles, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Vital Exhaustion.

Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the Critical Periods of life.

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The resiliency of the chassis, the pliancy of the supporting springs and fine upholstery insure comfort. Our mammoth production and efficiency methods makes possible the low price of

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AGENTS, -o- DIDSBURY

AROUND THE TOWN

Angus Weicker of Edmonton is visiting with his brother Norman.

Mrs. J. Schmelke wishes to announce that she will not receive Thursday, April 19th.

Mrs. (Dr.) J. L. Clarke left for a few weeks visit with her parents at Edmonton on Monday.

A Good Friday service will be held on Friday, April 6th, at 11 a.m., in the Evangelical church. The subject of the sermon will be "The prodigies attending Christ's death."

Special Easter services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening next.

Mrs. H. W. Chambers, Mrs. W. H. Stark and Mrs. W. McIntyre will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

The Calgary Central Creamery are opening a branch creamery here first door north of the Post Office. Further announcement in next week's issue.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Parker R. Reed will hear with regret that their little baby boy died on Saturday last after a short illness. Mrs. Reed, who has also been very ill for some time, is slowly improving we are glad to be able to report.

On Thursday, March 22nd, Miss Esther Regenia Sanderman was united in marriage to Mr. Wollen of Didsbury, and will make their home at the Sanderman ranch at Ghost Pine Creek. —Trochu Tribune.

An Easter programme will be rendered next Sunday at 7.30 p.m. in the Evangelical church. There will be special singing. An Easter sermon will be preached in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A concert and box social will be held at the Rosebud school on Thursday night (to-night) at 8 o'clock. Sergt Pettigrew, a returned veteran, will be present to address the meeting. Proceeds in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

The Women's Institute will meet at the Red Cross rooms on Thursday, April 12th, at 2 p.m. Question box. "The relation of the home to the school." A report will be read by the delegates who attended the convention at Calgary. All ladies are cordially invited.

Dr. Pasly the veterinary surgeon has just returned from making visits to the west country where he was called to attend several cases of influenza amongst horses. The Doctor states that farmers should keep their well mares out of stables where mares have been kept which have had the influenza if they want to save their colt crop.

Another little life passed over to the great beyond on Monday when little Ariel Weicker, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Weicker, succumbed to a complication of childish diseases. The little one was six years and eight months old. The parents have the sincere sympathy of the whole community in their loss. The funeral is to take place in Didsbury on Saturday afternoon.

Two charges, one of false swearing and one of abduction, against one young man, were heard by H. E. Osmond, J.P., and W. Hunsperger, J. P. on Tuesday. After nearly a whole day's sitting the cases were dismissed the evidence being too weak to send the accused up for trial. McKinley Cameron, Calgary, and E. E. Freeman for defence, and G. A. Trainor and Detective Schaeppel for prosecution.

Private John Mortimer and Private Henry Roeth have both returned from England. "Jack" has been returned because he was over age and in ill health, and "Henry" because of physical incapacity. Neither one got over to France but all honor to them just the same, they have done their "bit" as far as they were able. They have an interesting story to tell. Private Mortimer saw the Zeppelin raid over Dover.

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King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - Alberta

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Physician, Surgeon
Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
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Didsbury - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

Weekly List of Special Prices at the ECONOMY GROCERY
We are offering some extra bargains in the lists quoted below.
The following prices are good until **TUESDAY, APRIL 10th**

"An orange a day keeps the Doctor away." Buy the NAVELO RANGES, the best that grows and slam the door in the Doctor's nose.

BIG ORANGE SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY
4 Doz. Large, Sweet, Seedless Oranges for \$1.00

Groceries	Groceries	Lard and Bacon	House Cleaning Necessities
4 lb. tin Jam.....\$.50	Tuxedo Coffee.....\$.45	Lard, Compound, 3 lbs..... .65	2 Pkgs. Golden West Soap.....\$.45
2 Cans Raspberries..... .45	Perfection Coffee, 3 lbs..... 1.00	" " 5 lbs..... 1.10	2 Pkgs. Royal Crown Soap..... .45
2 Cans Plums..... .25	4 lbs. Rice..... .25	" " 10 lbs..... 2.00	Bon Ami, per cake..... .15c
2 Cans Cherries..... .45	4 lbs. Brown Beans..... .25	" " 20 lbs..... 3.75	Bon Ami, powdered..... .15c
2 lbs. Prunes..... .25	2 lbs. White Beans..... .25	Lard, Shamrock, 3 lbs..... .80	Silver Gloss Starch, 2 pkgs..... .25c
2 lbs. Peaches..... .25	Soda Biscuits, per box..... .25	" " 5 lbs..... 1.35	Lye, 2 cans for..... .25
5 lb. Tins Choice Prunes..... .75	6 lb. Bag Wheatlets..... .35	" " 10 lbs..... 2.60	Old Dutch Cleanser, per tin..... .10
10 lb. Box Evaporated Apples..... 1.75	2 Cans Pork and Beans..... .25	" " 20 lbs..... 4.75	Lux, per package..... .10
2 lbs. Cooking Figs..... .25	2 Cans Peas..... .25	Rolled Bacon, Pea Meal, per lb. .28	Pearline, 2 pkgs..... .25
2 Packages Raisins..... .25	Lemons, per doz..... .35	Back Bacon, per lb..... .35	Golden West Washing Powder..... .25
2 lbs. Bulk Raisins..... .25	Syrup, 5 lb. tin..... .45	Swifts Premium Bacon, per lb..... .40	Sol-Soda, 7 lbs..... .25
3 Packages Jelly Powder..... .25	Syrup, 10 lb. tin..... .85	Pork Sausage, 2 lbs..... .35	Brooms..... 50c, 55c, 60c
Gallon Apples, 3 for..... 1.00	Syrup, 20 lb. tin..... 1.65	Shamrock Ham, per lb..... .30	Mops..... 25c, 50c
Fresh Apples, per box..... 2.75	Cooking Molasses, 5 lbs..... .35	Weiners, per lb..... .20	Scrub Brushes..... 10c, 15c, 25c
	Stock Salt, 100 lb. bag..... 1.60		

20 LBS. ROLLED OATS

75c

Saturday Only

20 LBS. ROLLED OATS

75c

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WILLIAMS & LITTLE

PHONE 42

The Store that Satisfies